The People's Press.

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What Is Fame?

Fame? Is it to visit Europe,
Study art a while in Rome,
Paint, perhaps, a dozen pictures,
Get your name up and come home;
Then to have the neighbors ask you
When they see your masterpiece,
"Does the knack of painting pictures
Take much time and elbow grease?"

And is it to write a poem
Glowing with poetic fire,
Full of passion, and the longing
After something better, higher,
Some time read it to the neighbors,
And then, feeling like a fool,
Here one say, "I wrote such verse
Very often while in school."

Fame? It is to keep on painting,
Keep on writing if inclined,
Till the world that lies beyond you
Your position has defined.
Is it labor, till your pictures
Are exchanged for so much gold;
Till your poems, like potatoes,
In the market can be sold.

After you have climbed the ladder,
From the lowest round,
Then the neighbors pat your shoulder,
And your fullsome praises sound.
After having, with your talent,
Learned the money-making art,
Then they say, "We always loved you;
Always said that you were smart."

—*Ptul Citson.*

DOLLY'S DESTINY.

"I shouldn't be surprised any day, Dolly, to see David Wiggin tying his horse at your gate," said Mr. Blount, roguishly, gathering up the reins.

"Nonsense, brother! Anything the matter with his own hitching-post?" retorted Miss Dolly, turning in the doorway.

Mr. Blount laughed. Everybody felt bound to laugh at Miss Dolly's crisp sayings that had kept her friends in good humor these forty years.

"And when David does call on you," pursued Mr. Blount, more seriously, "I do hope, Dolly, you'll give him a chance to do his errand. That'll be no more than fair, and the man won't be easy until he has freed his mind."

"What mischief are you the forerunner of now, James Blount?" cried Miss Dolly, facing about like a soldier on drill. "What upon earth have I to do with David's errands?"

"Well, his wife has been dead a year or more," said Mr. Blount, suggestively, shutting one eye and squinting with the other down the length of his whip-stalk, "and lately he has been asking about you. You can put that and that together to suit yourself."

"Fiddlestick!" said Miss Dolly, energetically.

"I shan't say have him or don't have him—though there isn't a likelier man living than David—but I do say, Dolly, you ought to give him a hearing," and having convinced himself beyond a reasonable doubt that the whip was right, Mr. Blount tickled his sleepy horse with it and drove away.

"Oh, my sorrows!" ejaculated Miss Dolly, closing the door with an afflicted countenance, and sitting down so quietly for once that a photographer might have copied her then and there. Not that he could have done her justice, for her expression was too quick and varied to be caught by any trick of chemicals, and without it Miss Dolly's physiognomy would have been rather characterless but for her Roman nose. This organ gave tone to her face. By which I would not be understood literally as saying that she talked through a nasal whine. I mean simply in a metaphorical sense this bold feature spoke loudly of energy. And Miss Dolly had abundant need of energy — else why the nose? Every two years during her childhood she had been tiptoed into the east bedroom to see a new baby, till, at her mother's death, five little brothers fell to her charge to be coaxed and scolded into manhood.

"You can't bring up those boys," groaned a dolorous aunt. "They'll run square over you, Dorthy Almeda."

"Let them run over me so long as it does not hurt 'em!" laughed Miss Dolly, skewing her flaxen hair with a goose-quill and tying a calico apron over her calico longskirt, preparatory to "bringing up" said youths.

From that day forward she went cheerily on, making the best of everything, though it must be confessed she often had odds and ends to work with, as those do have who are born with a faculty. Somehow she found time for all her duties except matrimony. If that were a duty, it was one she wouldn't and couldn't attend to while her father and the children needed her. Divers young men thought this a great pity, among them Wiggin. "Don't be silly David!" said Dolly, when he hinted as much to her; whereupon David went off and married Olive Searle, the plainest girl in the parish.

This happened twenty years ago, and David was again wifeless, and again the current of his thoughts turned toward Dolly, who still lived at the old homestead at the foot of Bryant's Falls. Her father had died some months before. Of the boys James and Ezekiel had settled on neighboring farms, and the remaining three had gone West. David's benevolent heart warmed with compassion as he remembered Dolly's lonely condition, and he felt that it would be exceedingly kind in him to offer her a home, especially as he owned as good a place as you'd find on the river, while the Blount cottage was falling into decay. He wouldn't let her former refusal tell against her, for as he looked back he couldn't really see how she could have married any one at that period. She ought to be rewarded for the devotion she had shown to the family; and, for his part, he felt magnanimous enough to give her a second chance to accept him. Such was the worthy widower's state of mind when he asked James Blount, with mock humility, whether it would be of any use for him to try and make a bargain with Dolly.

"That's more than I can tell," Mr. Blount had answered. "Dolly's a puzzle, you'll have to find her out yourself."

Mr. Wiggin smiled in complacent anticipation of acceptance, indeed, if it might not seem like reproach to the memory of his lost Olive, I should say the kind-hearted man rejoiced in this opportunity of making Miss Dolly's happiness. Benevolence was in his face, benevolence was in his spirit, as he sallied forth at an early day to acquaint her with her good fortune. The broken harrow which he had strapped into his wagon to give the neighbors as a plausible one for his trip to the falls, was by no means typical of mental laceration to its owner. His feeling as he approached Miss Dolly's moss-grown cottage was purely one of thankfulness that it was in his power to provide her a better home. Not that he was grateful to his dead wife for leaving a vacancy there. Mr. Wiggin had mourned faithfully for Olive a year and a day.

Miss Dolly was out in the garden gathering catnip. She had built a chip fire under the tea-kettle and then whisked off to pick an armful of the pungent leaves while the water was boiling. There she was, stooping beneath the eaves of a log-cabin, wearing a big sunbonnet, and humming a lively tune, when Mr. Wiggin drove up.

"Come, my love, haste away,"

piped Miss Dolly, cheerily, snapping away briskly at the stalks.

"Cut short the hours of thy delay,
Fly like a youthful—"

"'Fly like a youthful—'" struck in a wheezy bass.

The sunbonnet tipped back like a cartbody.

"Sakes alive!" cried Miss Dolly, not in the words of the hymn, as Mr. Wiggin strode toward her on his slightly rheumatic legs.

"I didn't mean to put you out," he laughed, shaking hands heartily; "but it seemed kind 'o nateral to take part with you in 'Invitation.'"

"You always had a way of falling in at the most unheard of time, I remembered," retorted Miss Dolly, saucily, recovering herself and going on gathering catnip.

"You used to say I kept good time, only too much of it," pursued Mr. Wiggin with a sudden inspiration; "but I tell you what, Dolly, time never did drag with me more than it does these days."

"It is a dull season," said Miss Dolly, with exasperating simplicity. "I suppose the grasshoppers have eaten most of your wheat—haven't they—so it'll hardly pay for reaping?"

"Just so," asserted Mr. Wiggin, discomfited. He had not traveled five miles in the heat to discuss the state of the crops.

"Walk in and sit down, won't you?" said Dolly, with reluctant hospitality. Her apron was crammed to its utmost capacity. She devoutly wished it had been larger.

"Well, yes, I don't care if I do," answered Mr. Wiggin, after a hypocritical show of hesitancy. "I had a little business further on at the blacksmith's. No hurry, though, as I know of," and he turned to let down the bars for Miss Dolly, who meanwhile slipped through the fence, catnip and all. "Bless my heart! I don't see but you are as smart as you ever was," said he, admiringly, as he puffed along in her wake. "Still you must get into years, Dolly, as well as I—no offense, I hope—and I was wondering whether or no it wasn't lonesome for you to live alone here a woman so?"

"Oh, I never was one of the lonesome kind," responded Miss Dolly, briskly, seating her guest in the patchwork-cushioned rocking-chair, "and, for that matter, hardly a day passes without some of James' folks running in."

"Yes, I know; but if you was to change your situation wouldn't you enjoy life bett r, think?"

Miss Dolly fidgeted at the green paper curtains and intimated that her happiness would be complete if the grasshoppers would stop feeding on her garden sauce.

"That's just it" continued Mr. Wiggin, eagerly; "you seem to need a man to look out for your farming interests, now don't you, Dolly! a man that will be ready and willing to do for you, and make you comfortable?"

"I don't know," said Miss Dolly, dryly. "The year father died I did have Silas Potter, and he is the most faithful creature living; but what with the extra cooking and washing I had to do for him my work was about double, and when mud-time came I was glad enough to send him off and hire by the day. I made up my mind that men folks cost more than they come to."

"I guess we don't understand one another, Dolly," said Mr. Wiggin, slightly disconcerted at this unflattering view of his sex. "I wasn't speaking of hiring help, Dolly. Naturally you would get tired of that. It's worryin' to a woman. But if you was to have a companion now—one that could give you a good home, with wood and water under cover—"

"Shoo! shoo!" cried Miss Dolly, flying out after an inquiring chicken on the doorstep.

Mr. Wiggin drew his red handkerchief from his hat to wipe his glowing face. Certainly he had not felt the heat so bad through haying.

"How's your health nowadays?" asked Dolly, frisking back with a look of resolute unconsciousness.

"Very good; remarkably good! I don't know where you will find a man with a tougher constitution than I have got.'

"Ah!" and Dolly blushed like a sumac in October.

"Yes, I'm well," pursued Mr. Wiggin, perseveringly, "and I'm tolerable well-to-do, with nothing to hinder my marrying again, provided I can see a woman to my mind."

"There's the deacon's widow," suggested Miss Dolly, officiously; "she's pious, economical —"

"She's left with means enough to carry her through handsomely," interrupted Mr. Wiggin, quickly. "Now, I'd rather have a wife to provide for—one that needed a home. In fact, Dolly, I have my eye on a little woman I want this minute."

He had both eyes on her for that matter, and Miss Dolly was forced to recognize the situation, whether she accepted it or not."

"I've managed to sweeten my tea so far, David, without calling upon my neighbors," chirruped she, stooping to lay straight the braided mat, "and I might as well keep on. I don't feel it a tax as some people would. But there's Martha Dunning, she's having a hard time to get along. Why don't you take her, David? She'd appreciate such a nice home as yours."

"It would seem as if most any woman might," said Mr. Wiggin, in an injured tone; "all finished off complete, painted outside and in—"

"She'd be delighted with it, I'm sure of it," broke in Miss Dolly, with an air of conviction, as she darted into the kitchen to lift the boiling kettle from the crane.

"But you don't mean that you won't marry me, Dolly," pleaded Mr. Wiggin, anxiously following her to the door.

"I have been dotin' on seein' you at the head of things at my house."

"Martha is a grand manager," said Miss Dolly, coolly. "David needn't think he can buy me with a new set of buildings!" she added, mentally, snapping down the lid of the pug-nosed teapot. "I never did have the name of being croping."

"I tell you, Dolly, I won't have Martha; I don't like her turn!" cried Mr. Wiggin, testily balancing himself on the threshold, yet not daring to step over it.

Miss Dolly gave her undivided attention to wringing the hearth.

"You know you was always the woman of my choice, Dolly," pursued Mr. Wiggin, as tenderly as he could consistently with the distance between "And when we were both young—"

"Pshaw!" snapped Dolly, scorching her wing, "that's beyond the memory of man."

Mr. Wiggin's position was becoming painful. Miss Dolly was not to be won by the attractions of wealth and position, nor even by tender allusions of the past. He would appeal to her kindness of heart.

"I used to believe you had some feeling, Dolly," said he, tremulously; "but you don't seem to have any for me. Here I am left alone in the world; children all paired off, 'thout's Matilda, and she'll go before the snow flies; house empty—"

"I suppose you can have a home with any of your boys, and welcome," put in Miss Dolly, still fluttering about the chimney like a swallow.

"Yes, if it comes to worst, I suppose I can," assented Mr. Wiggin, mournfully, anything but consoled by this reflection. "It would break me up terribly, though, you may depend, to give up my place that I set so much by and crowd on my children."

No respond save the clattering of the tongs.

"And it's dreadful melancholy business for a man at my time of life to drag along without a partner. I'm getting too old, Dolly," and Mr. Wiggin brushed his sleeve across his eyes as a ferruled schoolboy might have done. "Yes, I'm getting to be old, Dolly, and it stands to reason that I haven't many years to live; but I did hope that we might go down hill together, Dolly, you chirpin' me up with that spry way of your'n that I always took to, and I carryn' the heft of—

Here Miss Dolly gave a little sniff, nothing worth mentioning only for the effect it produced on Mr. Wiggin.

"Can't you make up your mind to have me, Miss Dolly?" pleaded Mr. Wiggin. "I don't see how I am going to stand it if you can't."

"Then Miss Martha wouldn't suit," said Miss Dolly, archly. "What a shame now, when she needs property so much!"

"Hang the property? I'd mortgage the whole of it rather than not get you!" cried Mr. Wiggin, with a vehemence that quite closed her mouth.

And so at last he had Miss Dolly.

Importance of Thoroughness.

One of the most useful lessons a boy can learn, whether on the farm or elsewhere, is to do well whatever he undertakes. There is a growing tendency in all departments of labor to slight the work, to get along with as little manual labor as possible. Every progressive person welcomes the substitution of the use of machinery whenever it is possible for human labor, but whenever manual labor must be employed we would insist upon its being well done. We would also insist upon any machine used to facilitate work being so adjusted as to be the best of its kind, and capable of being run with the smallest possible expenditure of power.

Aids in farm work are seldom automatic; the use of animals, or of machinery, demands individual thought, skill and careful attention to detail. Even in the employment of a horse or an ox it is important that the teamster or plowman should so drive the team or attach it to the plow that the power shall be economized to the best advantage. Careless indifference is an offset to the best mechanical appliance. The economic value of cart or wagon may be lessened materially by neglect in oiling the axles. In a hundred ways may careful thought and study add to the power of team or machine.

It is never too early in the life of a boy to form habits of care-taking and thoroughness. There is an enormous surplus power stored in the strong, active, healthy boy, and if directed in proper channels it is capable of becoming an efficient force on the farm. A reckless boy will almost certainly become a reckless man. Caution and thoughful consideration of matters in hand increase by cultivation, hence the importance of inculcating correct principles in the youthful mind.

The practical education of a boy were better confined to a few subjects, thoroughly mastered, than a superficial knowledge of a multitude of facts. To do a few things well is of more importance to youth or man than to perform all work slightingly. Proper attention to little things, a place for everything and everything in its place, are important items in farm economy. Many boys and hired men have a provoking way of carelessly throwing down tools and implements where last used, and when subsequently wanted not knowing or remembering where to look for them. Beside the damage to the tools from exposure, the loss of time in hunting them up is very considerable.

Love and Literature.

This was the sort of apology the editor of a contemporary had to make to his readers from time to time, during the three months that his head compositor was over head and ears in love: For "Fleshy brown noses," read "Freshly blown roses." For "We shall be hanged," read "We shall be changed," For "The enemy was repulsed with great laughter," read "The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter." For "Eating a coachman," read "Beating a coachman." For "Small ox in a lady's pocket," read "Small box in a lady's pocket." For "The lot of horses," read "The lot of her sex." For "With bending step and light-house form," read "With bounding step and lightsome form." For "Sunbags flag," read "Sunbeams play." For "Is the broom to mammy given," "Is the boon to memory given." For "Ne'er to face a gander," "Ne'er to fade again." For "The bison is no drum," read "The vision is no dream."

The Boston *Courier* thinks that the dentist will be able to pull through this life all right.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Loss of Ammonia.

The loss of ammonia in manures is a question frequently discussed. The experiment of Dr. Voelcker with fresh horse manure, gathered from the stables before being mixed with the litter, will, no doubt, interest and surprise many. In one experiment the amount of ammonia, which was drawn out by long-continued boiling, amounted to 6.6 pounds per ton, which, at twenty cents per pound, would amount to $1.32 per ton. The loss, however, on the land would not amount to a quantity anything like this, for in such case the ammonia was extracted with boiling water. A second experiment, with a sample of hot, fermenting horse manure, emitting a strong and pungent odor, lost in like manner less than two pounds per ton, or 39 2-10 cents in value. As the excrement, even as hot as this is, soon cooled when spread upon the ground, and as the fresh earth absorbs the ammonia very rapidly, these experiments would indicate a loss in practice of too small a value to be taken into account, when the convenience of time is taken into consideration. A large majority of our farmers are frequently deterred from drawing out manure at times when the hauling would cost very little, on account of the teams standing idle in the barns, for fear of loss by exposure, but so small a loss should never be considered when a question of convenience arises.

Grafters.

Grafting is an operation that had better be done too late than too early. The best time is when the buds on the stock are swelling, and if necessary shall be continued until the trees are in full bloom. At this season the bark slips readily, and much care will be required when sawing off a limb not to make a bad wound by peeling down. This can be prevented in great part by cutting through the bark with a strong knife all round the limb where the saw is to go. Buds should be left upon the stock until the union of the graft is insured, which will be known by the buds of the graft starting into growth. After this rub off the buds upon the stock. The growth of the graft will need some attention; should but a single bud start, and push upward very rapidly, a long slender shoot will be produced, easily blown about by the wind and thereby loosened from the stock. All such will require checking by pinching off the top so that lateral branches may be formed. There seems to be a strong desire to give the trees the second place on the land, and put some other crop first. Those who do not care enough for an orchard to devote the land to it, should not plant one. Young trees, not yet in bearing, are not injured by having some hoed crop between them. But when the trees begin to bear a fair crop they deserve and should have all the soil. A clover crop to be fed off by pigs is the best thing for the orchard and for the pigs. This will enrich the soil, as the only thing is in the shape of flesh, while a large amount of vegetable matter in clover roots and manure has accumulated.—*Am. Agriculturist*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Heliotropes need moisture and heat to strike root, but potted in a sandy soil, with a glass tumbler placed over them, they will root quickly in May or any summer month.

If old fuchsias are cut down they will send out quantities of fresh shoots; but if you desire to keep them in good form, cut off the old branches and pinch in the new ones, and a fresh growth will soon push out.

The theory that a variety of potato is limited to about fourteen years is not new, as some suppose, but may be found mentioned on page fifty-seven of the "Transactions of the London Horticultural Society," as far back as 1807.

Give each fruit tree in the garden at least a few shovelfuls of manure, and if the same treatment is extended to the orchard, a good return will be made. The way to obtain abundant crops of fruit every year is to manure the trees yearly.

One of the best remedies for the currant and gooseberry worm is to sprinkle the bushes with a strong solution of copperas water, using a gallon of water to a quarter of a pound of copperas, and applying it from a watering-pot, a single application killing the worms as dead as a door-nail."

Grease is fatal to all insect life. Insects breathe by means of mall porest on their sides. Grease or oil that comes in contact with the insects closes the pores and stops the breathing. Mercurial ointment kills as much by the lard in it as by the mercury—that is, so far as the vermin are concerned, but not as to the animals that lick it off from their bodies, so that almost any oily or greasy application will be destructive to insect vermin that infest animals, if it is applied where it will do the most good.

After reading all that has been written by the best authorities on the subject of deep and shallow plowing the farmer must still be guided by his own judgment. In some soils it would be ruinous to plow deep. Where there is a rich soil four or five inches deep, immediately underlaid with the same depth of sand or gravel, to plow deep would be to exchange a good soil for a poor one. In all soils of this kind go down gradually, and enrich as you go. For all grasses except clover, wheat, barley and oats, the richest soil must be on the top to give the best results.

Recipes.

Apple Fritters.—Sift one pound of flour into a pan; stir in as much new milk as will make it a stiff batter, and one large spoonful of good yeast and a little salt; set it to rise; when risen grate the rind of two lemons carefully, and two well-beaten eggs; mix these well into the batter, then set it to rise again until wanted for dessert; then have ready about eight or nine tart apples, pared and sliced half an inch in thickness; then dip each slice of apple into this risen batter, and drop them into boiling lard, of which there must be plenty in the pan; as they brown on one side turn them and brown the other, and lay them in a hot colander to drain; as they are laid on the hot dish for table sift over each layer ground cinnamon and loaf sugar. They are very nice. If a small quantity is desired use only half a pound of flour.

Pork and Kidney Pudding.—For a quart basin mix a quarter of a pound of suet, finely shred, with one pound of flour, make it into a paste with a gill and a half water. Roll it out and beat it in order to break up any lumps of suet; line a greased basin with the paste, reserving sufficient to make a cover to the pudding. Cut thick slices from the chump end of a foreloin of pork, put a layer at the bottom of the basin, sprinkle pepper and salt over, then a layer of sausage meat and a layer of mutton or pork kidneys cut in quarters, and so on until the basin is nearly full. About one pound and a half of pork, one pound of sausage meat and three kidneys will be enough for a quart basin. Pour in as much stock, water or gravy made from the bones of the pork as the basin will hold; put on the lid of paste and, having tied the pudding over with a cloth, boil it for two hours.

For Baked Hominy Cakes.—Take one quart milk, one cupful hominy, two eggs, and a little salt; salt the milk and boil, then stir in hominy and boil for twenty minutes; set aside and fully cool; beat eggs to a stiff froth, and then beat them well and hard into the hominy; bake half an hour.

Nice Lemon Beer.—Slice two good sized lemons, put with them one pound of sugar, over these pour one gallon of boiling water, and when about milk warm add one-third cup of yeast. Let it stand over night and it is ready for use.

Rice Snowballs.—Boil six ounces of rice in one quart of milk, with sugar and a flavoring of almonds, until the rice is tender, adding a little more milk should it dry away too much. When the rice is soft put it into teacups and let it remain until cool, then turn the rice out into a deep glass dish, pour over it one pint custard, and on the top of each ball place a bright-colored piece of jelly. Lemon peel or vanilla may be used instead of almonds, but the flavoring of the custard must correspond with that of the rice.

Household Hints.

Cut hot bread or cake with a hot knife and it will not be clammy.

Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them any injury.

Sour milk removes iron rust from white goods.

To make silk which has been crinkled appear exactly like new, sponge it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, and iron on the wrong side.

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleans them well.

Try pure benzine to remove stains from haircloth furniture.

When cooking spinach, substitute a little piece of bacon for the salt pork usually cooked with it to season it. The nicest way to serve it is to put it in individual vegetable dishes, and put a bit of the bacon in each dish. Hard boiled eggs, sliced when cold, are also liked with the greens.

The Levees of the Mississippi.

In Louisiana the levee system is of comparative antiquity, having had its beginning in the earlier years of the eighteenth century, and the embankments long ago came under the jurisdiction of local and State government and assumed the dignity of public works. In Mississippi and Arkansas, however, the reclamation of the swamp was an enterprise of much more modern date, having its origin almost within memory of persons now living, and at first—and, indeed, for a long time—it was exploited solely by individual effort.

The earlier settlements on the river between Memphis and Vicksburg—generally wood-yards with small appurtenant corn-fields—were made upon unusually high spots, which, although really formed by antecedent inundation, obtained, absurdly enough, the reputation of being "above overflow," because, for a number of years, they had not been actually submerged. They were prized accordingly, and the corn-fields of the wood-choppers were gradually transformed into cotton plantations, at first, of course, of very limited dimensions. Similar elevated spots were sought out and subjected to culture, and, before any leveeing operations had been attempted, the river bank on both sides was dotted with settlements of pioneer planters, who sought to utilize the fertile soil by cultivation. A very few years, however, sufficed to demonstrate the fallacy of the "above-overflow" pretension; the planter's mind relinquished the delusion that land should be *high*,—it was sufficient that it should be *dry*,—and the proprietors deemed it expedient to fortify against their common enemy. The water-marks left by the flood upon trees, stumps, and fences were as plain as paint; these indicated the level of the water and supplied the want of engineering science. A make-shift levee of primitive style was constructed, very near the river bank, because less land was thereby thrown out, and because the ground is always highest upon the margin of the river, sloping thence inland. As the plantations increased in number and approximated each other, the principle of co-operation appeared; levees were built across unoccupied lands until there were disconnected strings ten, twelve, or fifteen miles long. The construction of these was far from satisfactory. The operatives were generally the plantation negroes. At that time the Irish ditchers and levee builders had scarcely made their appearance in the country. The colored people are not usually distinguished for their skill in the use of the spade, and cannot at all compete with the Hibernian. Some years there was high water, carrying dismay to the planter's heart; some years there was low water, inspiring confidence and security; occasionally there was no "water" at all—the river did not get out of its banks, and was therefore held in contempt. In 1844, however, the Mississippi, having apparently lost all patience with this persistent intrusion upon its domains, "spread itself," to use a vulgarism singularly descriptive of the operation, and treated its unbidden guests to a first-class "big overflow," the like of which had not been seen since 1828. The river rose early and went down late; it overflowed the whole country, and filled up the entire swamp; ruined all the levees, great and small; remained at or near high-water mark week after week and month after month until late in July, and did not finally retire within its banks until nearly the middle of August.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The government has spent $25,000 in investigating the locust, army worm and grasshopper, and the only result thus far reported is that none of them wear spectacles.—*Puck.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

There were 14,432,068 acres of land planted in cotton in the United States last year, and from these the crop was 5,732,969 bales. The acreage this year is estimated at 15,523,116, an increase of 91,108 acres; but the opinion prevails, says the New York *Graphic*, that the crop will not be so large as that of last year, owing to unfavorable weather.

The latest addition to agricultural implements in England is the "steam-digger," which is a combination of the plow and spade. In the short space of an hour, and at a working cost of five shillings, it will turn over an acre of ground, and that too in such a way as to produce superior cultivation. The inventor claims that it will do as much work as 170 men in a day. It appears to have withstood very exacting tests.

As soon as the death of the late Empress Dowager was announced in China the mandarins and all high officials of the empire put on garments of pure white, and these were worn for twenty-four consecutive days. The regulations which prescribe official mourning also require that the red buttons upon their caps shall be replaced by blue buttons. On the twenty-eighth day they put on black clothing, which must be worn for 100 days. The same restrictions as to marrying and indulging in social pleasures that apply to the higher classes apply to them as well.

A few years ago a young man named Gardner, living at Toledo, Ohio, inherited some money from his father. He had been tinkering around from boyhood with a firearm that he was anxious to patent. When he obtained his patrimony he went to France to improve his implement. His was the experience of nearly all inventors. His money was soon exhausted, and at times he was reduced to the greatest extremity. But he never lost faith in his rifle. Finally he interested some capitalist and the implement was carried to perfection. In due time the French government was induced to adopt the repeater for the army. The British government has just done the same thing, and the Toledo inventor is preparing to roll in wealth. His arm is said to be the most magnificent repeating rifle in the world.

Sitting Bull announces that he is anxious to secure a reservation in Canada so that he and his people may live in peace with the whites. His spirit is said to be broken, although a recently successful device to obtain a supply of provisions from the officer in command of Fort Walsh indicates that he has not lost his cunning. It seems that even an Indian chief is not free from the machinations of would-be sons-in-laws, for at this moment Sitting Bull is grieving over the loss of a young daughter who has run away with a brave of his own camp, negotiations for her purchase at a large price in horses having failed. He has left a still younger daughter, a pretty little child about twelve years old, whom he watches very closely for fear that he shall lose her too.

A San Francisco correspondent of a New York paper writes a rather alarming account of the spread of opium-smoking among the American population in that city. He says that the bane of opium-smoking in California is seen in the younger generation. California children are very precocious; they seem to have an exaggerated desire to indulge in everything which is forbidden. Every Chinese wash-house throughout the State is the center of evil. Young boys learn there to smoke opium and contract the habit which ruins them body and soul. The vice is most prevalent among the hoodlums of the city and the women of the town, but police officers and detectives, whose word may be relied upon, declare that the practice is spreading with great rapidity, and that the law will soon have to be invoked to check it by heavy fines or other penalties. The correspondent says the most noted Chinese opium den in that city is owned by a retired American missionary to China.

The emigration statistics of Germany are engaging the serious attention of the imperial chancellor, who has submitted to the Bundesrath tables showing that during the year 1880 no fewer than 11,454 young men liable to military service quitted the fatherland for America. As the exodus during the past year was nothing beyond the common, whereas this season the numbers are assuming alarming proportions, it seems likely that the military service will be deprived of at least 20,000 young men. The worst feature of the case, of course, is that the emigration of this class means a twofold loss to the country—the sinew and backbone of the land are leaving it, and the aged, infirm and children are left behind. The chief exodus seems to be from Prussia. Bavaria, with a population equal to one-ninth of the whole of Germany, only supplies one-twentieth of the emigrants, seeming to demonstrate the fact that life in the south is not so unendurable as in Prussia itself.

The Chinese government has come to the conclusion that its telegraph lines might better be under its own management than in the hands of enterprising foreigners; and the preliminary steps to that end have been taken in the establishment of a school of telegraphy in Hartford. The Chinese embassy at Washington recently received instructions to form a class of forty from among the Chinese students in Hartford, and Mr. Yung Wing has just chosen its members and placed them under the charge of Mr. Hubbell, late manager of the Hartford office of the Western Union company. A class-room has been furnished with every requisite appliance, and Mr. Hubbell expects that within two months the students under his instructions will be competent to teach others. As soon as they have attained the requisite proficiency they will be ordered home, and probably accompanied by a few skilled Americans to superintend the construction and operation of new telegraph lines.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes an interesting diagram showing the changes in the center of population from 1790 to 1880. In 1790 it was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore; in 1800 it was eighteen miles west of Baltimore; in 1810 it was forty miles northwest by west of Washington; in 1820 it was sixteen miles north of Woodstock; in 1830 it was nineteen miles west by southwest of Moorefield; in 1840 it was sixteen miles south of Clarksburg; in 1850 it was twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg; in 1860 it was twenty miles south of Chillicothe; in 1870 forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati, and in 1880 eight miles west by south of Cincinnati. It is a curious fact that in these changes the center of population has varied only a few miles from the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and has now traveled its whole length from Baltimore to Cincinnati. The center is now located in the State of Kentucky, and it is probable that its line of progress for many years to come will follow close to the Ohio river.

Mr. Lee Chin, a Chinaman residing in the Territory of Wyoming, and a white woman, also residing in the same Territory, recently went into Colorado for the purpose of being married; and, after the marriage, they returned to their former residence and lived together as husband and wife. The laws of the Territory forbid intermarriages between whites and Chinese. There are, however, no such laws in the State of Colorado, and, hence, the parties went there to have the marriage ceremony performed. Returning to the Territory, they were indicted on a criminal charge. The judge before whom the case was brought for trial sustained the marriage, as being legally valid in the Territory of Wyoming, and quashed the indictment. The ground upon which the judge proceeded in thus disposing of the case is that a marriage valid in the State where it is celebrated is to be deemed valid in every other part of the United States. This marriage was lawful in Colorado, though it had occured in Wyoming Territory it would have been unlawful; and being lawful in the place of its celebration, it must be held so everywhere else. The supreme court of Massachusetts some years since affirmed this doctrine in a memorable case. The courts in some of the other States have denied it. Hence the question cannot be regarded as settled and will not be settled until some case shall bring the point before the supreme court of the United States.

A New York reporter's attention was attracted by an odd advertisement, which stated that "ladies desirous of purchasing articles from the wardrobe of Queen Victoria can do so by calling on Mrs. —, West Fortieth street." The reporter, desirous rather for information about Victoria's cast-off clothes than to purchase, called upon the lady, who showed him a great variety of articles of ladies' wear, of apparently extra fine quality, and with the initials "V. R." surmounted by a crown woven upon them. This regal stamp, the reporter was informed, is permitted only upon articles for the royal wardrobe, and its presence, like that of a duly authenticated trademark, attested the genuineness of the articles. In explanation as to how the clothes came into her possession the woman, Mrs. Martin, informed the reporter that every three months there is a complete renewal of Queen Victoria's wardrobe; and notwithstanding much of it is almost unworn, it must give place to the new supply. The cast-off garments fall the perquisite of the maids of honor, who, according to Mrs. Martin, receive no other reward. These mercenary ladies of high station sell it in a lump, and divide the money it brings among them. While the reporter was present a carriage with a liveried coachman drove up, and a lady richly and fashionably dressed came in, with an evident eye to purchasing some of the articles. The story is probably either a reportorial invention, the newspaper man has been imposed upon, or the pretended royal wardrobe was a fraud.

No Need to Drown.

Dr. Henry MacCormac, of Belfast, Ireland, writes that it is not at all necessary or inevitable that a person knowing nothing of the art of swimming should be drowned if he depends simply and entirely on the powers for self-preservation with which nature has endowed him. The pith of the Doctor's remarks is contained in the following paragraph: "When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls, or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of the water. But when a man who cannot "swim" falls into the water, he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually insubmergable. In order then to escape drowning it is only necessary to do as the brute does, and that is to tread or walk the water. The brute has no advantage in regard of his relative weight, in respect of the water, over man; and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child, who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, and that without any prior instructions or drilling whatever. Throw a dog into the water, and he treads or walks the water instantly. and there is no imaginable reason why a human being under like circumstances should not do as the dog does. The brute, indeed, walks in the water instinctively, whereas man has to be told."

Inconvenience of Life in India.

People in the tropics are supposed to get accustomed to centipedes, snakes, and the like for bedfellows, and by-and-bye think little about them; but most of us would prefer to take our night's rest in the temperate zones. A recent writer gives us an idea of the experience one may have when trying to get his natural sleep in variously populated India:

What would some of your readers think, while lying quietly in bed beneath the inevitable mosquito net, if they were to see gazing intently from the ceiling right above a long, green lizard and a centipede, challenging each other to mortal combat; the centipede loses his hold, drops down on the net, and whips under the bed; you involuntarily shut your mouth quickly and turn over on your face, wondering whether or not he went down your throat or under the bed; you next closely scrutinize the horizon line of the mattress, and not being gifted with power to see but one spot at a time, you pivot around on your knees with a pillow upraised ready to smash him the moment you see his eye peering over the edge—but he comes not.

Your attention is next called to a half-hundred large black bugs, which are indulging in a game of lawn tennis on the floor, when in steps a bandicoot, a rat as big as a "yeller dog," and devours this whilom garden party.

Advertise.

Ye men of business, step this way,
Please notice what I have to say,
'Tis simply this I would advise:
Do not forget to advertise.

The efforts of an honest man,
When made according to this plan,
Can scarcely fail success to bring,
And wealth will be a certain thing.

How is it with the stingy knave?
Desirous all his cash to save;
He gains no wealth, and wins no prize,
Because he does not advertise.

Suppose the cost seems rather high,
'Twill surely pay you by and by,
And all the world will soon despise
The man who does not advertise.

Why should you wait? It will not pay;
So send your orders right away
Straight to this sheet, where friendly eyes
Await to see you advertise.

This sheet, my friends, is just the thing;
Success it cannot fail to bring.
If you would be admitted wise,
In this sheet's columns advertise!

HUMOROUS.

Spell pea soup with three letters—S-O-U—pea soup.—*Boston Transcript*

According to the Waterloo *Observer* love is so heavy that it sometimes break down the gate.

At this season of the year most every man on his way to the barber shop is looking for a short cut.

"'Tis the last rows of summer," as the farmer said, when he finished plowing his corn.—*New York Dispatch.*

Astronomer Proctor says the world will last 50,000,000 years yet. That will do. Any man who demands more is a hog.

Medical men say no benefit is derived from seasickness. It will continue to be fashionable, however.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

As between a toy pistol and a Gatling gun, give us the Gatling gun. It is the safest as a parlor ornament.—*New Haven Register.*

Two or three hairs properly arranged on a plate of butter will save it longer and make it go farther than eight pounds of oleomargarine.—*Binghamton Republican.*

It takes 800 full-blown roses to make a tablespoonful of perfume, while ten cents' worth of cooked onions will scent a whole neighborhood.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I think the goose has the advantage of you," said the landlady to an inexpert boarder who was carving. "Guess he has mum- in age," was the withering retort.

Falstaff asks, "What's honor?" as though it was hard to tell. But let one woman sit behind another in church, and she'll tell what's on her in less than two minutes.

The little ones will keep on saying things. Six-year-old Mabel is industriously engaged in "cleaning out" a preserve jar which her mother had just emptied. Four-year-old Bobby looks at her for a while and then blurts out: "Say, sis don't you wish you could turn it inside out, so's you could lick it?"

"You sit on your horse like a butcher," said a pert young officer, who happened to be of royal blood, to a veteran general, who was somewhat bent from age. "It is highly probable," responded the old warrior, with a grim smile, "it is because all my life I've been leading young calves to the slaughter."

Now whoa! my gallant bicycle!
My nickle-plated steed!
There'n't cleaner than an icicle,
Thou art of noble breed!

They talk of Foxhall, Iroquois,
And Luke, the Blackburn nag;
It's stale and ancient stuff, my boy,
A jockey's maudlin gag.

Now fly, my gallant glitterer!
No spoke of thine be seen!
We'll see who shall be twitterer
When halts my courser keen!

—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ODDITIES.

Sharks generally turn on their sides to eat.

In animals the arms and legs are of the same length.

No creature below the back-boned animals ever breathes through its mouth.

Copper lodes generally run from east to west, and lead lodes from north to south.

All the gold in the world could be contained in a room twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high.

In the library of Hatfield is an amusing pedigree of Queen Elizabeth, trac

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—A fourth comet is said to have been discovered. Something very strange, if true. We are inclined to believe there is some mistake about the matter.

—The New York Legislature on Friday elected Elbridge Lapham to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Conkling. The Senators from New York State now are Miller and Lapham. Those who profess to know, pronounce it rather a poor selection.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, Republican, complains that some of the Republican ring at Harrisburg are swindling the Treasury in the most barefaced manner. Thousands of dollars have been taken. Hang 'em, says the Wilmington *Star*.

May be they will if they can catch them. Too "*big a job*," we fear.

—Secretary Blaine, it is said, is taking precautionary measures. When he rides out he is generally accompanied by a number of friends.

Condition of the President.

On Saturday and Sunday reports reached us that the President's condition was worse. Several rigors, culminating in regular chills, with high fever, lasting over an hour, caused considerable anxiety among the doctors. The cause assigned was an obstruction in the flow of pus from the wound. A counter opening was made to connect with the original wound, proved satisfactory, and the patient expressed himself as greatly relieved. During the operation the patient hardly moved a muscle and no stimulants were necessary.

Since the above the President continues to improve.

WASHINGTON, July 25—10 a. m.

The President was restless before midnight last, but got some refreshing sleep before morning. An examination will take place this forenoon.

6 p. m.—The physicians pronounce the President as being better. He missed the chill to-day, and hope is strengthened. He is very weak yet, however, and the wisest cannot predict what the end will be.

THE LATEST.—The following dispatch was received by Wednesday morning's mail:

The President was somewhat restless during Tuesday night and the fever which had subsided, after our last bulletin rose again about midnight and continued till 3 a. m., after which it again subsided. He is now about as well as yesterday at the same hour. Pulse 102; temperature 98-4; respiration 18.

The President is considered to be in great danger, is the very latest news.

WEDNESDAY NOON.—The President's condition is reported as more favorable.

—The *News-Observer* of Tuesday, sums up the condition of the President as follows:

The bad turn which the President had on Saturday caused a tremor of alarm to thrill throughout the entire Union. The physicians attributed his chill and the high fever that ensued on that day to the accumulation of pus in a sac along the course of the wound. It seems that they had a tube within the wound to draw off the pus, but beyond the end of it perhaps there were indications of a too rapid healing, which led to the belief that the wound was closing up at some point in the interior, thus preventing the pus from freely pouring out. Drs. Hamilton and Agnew, therefore, on Saturday night, came to Washington, and on Sunday morning they made an incision through the President's back to reach the cavity where the pus was forming in the interior. The operation seems to have been successful, and shortly afterwards the President was relieved of nausea, and his condition again became similar to what it had been before the obstruction of the flow of pus began.

—The Midsummer (August) number of Scribner's Monthly, now published by the Century Co., is a bright and readable number. The contents are: "The Sailor's Wife," Coolidge; "Isle of Peace," Susanna; "Daughter of Henry Sage Rittenhouse," by the author of "An Earnest Trifler;" "No Man's Land;" "By the Sea in Normandy;" "To my Dog Blancho," J. G. Holland; "Ice Yachting on the Hudson," Charles H. Farnham; "Poetry in America," (first article) Edmund C. Stedman; "Our Circle," Augusta Moore; "Songs of Nature," Roger Riordan; "A Little World," Allen C. Redwood, and numerous other excellent articles. The engravings are very fine, both the original and re-produced.

—The Democrats of New York have placarded the name of General Hancock, in Albany, for the Presidency in 1884. This is taking time by the forelock with a vengeance.

—The August number of At Home and Abroad is before us. It is ably conducted, and published at Wilmington, N. C., by Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim, and his two daughters.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

We understand that the maps, plans and estimates of the whole line, from Danville to Greenwood, are finished and ready for transmittal to the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Midland Railroad at their next meeting, and that the results obtained are very satisfactory.

Some of our people are naturally impatient because Mr. Barbour does not call a meeting of the Directors. The delay is for our interest, as he wishes to give our friends south of Mocksville an opportunity to thoroughly perfect their charters, which can not be done before the 9th of August. Although not writing positively, still it is an impression that the meeting will not be held before the middle of next month. And the friends of the road must have patience, as this delay means the placing of Salem and Winston on a great through line to Augusta and Atlanta. In the meantime, to show that the road is being pushed forward, from actual count, there are 550 men on the road, over 100 mules and carts, and other skilled labor in proportion.

Any one, with pencil and paper, can see that our local subscription is not paying all this expense, or even one-third of it. Mr. Barbour and the parties interested must be furnishing large sums and our people should not be backward in paying their mite towards construction. As this large force has been employed some time, as one might say quietly, it is apparent that there must have been from $75,000 to $100,000 expended, of which only about $5000 has been collected in this community. The Winston town bonds, $40,000, are still intact, and have not been used or called for by Mr. Barbour. We mention this latter fact to satisfy a few individuals who imagine that they are paying all the expenses of construction and engineering. We would say, by the way, that the engineering expenses come directly from Mr. Barbour.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company was held in Goldsboro on the 15th inst. No business of importance was done. The old Directors on the part of the stockholders were re-elected, namely T. M. Holt, H. W. Fries, M. L. Holmes and R. B. Haywood, and the old Directors on the part of the State were re-appointed, except Mr. Roulhac, of Hillsboro, was put in place of Dr. Pride Jones, resigned. The following now constitute the State Directors: R F Hoke, D McRae, R W Thomas, Kerr Craige, J L Morehead, W S Roulhac, Armistead Burwell, and W F Kornegay. C M Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, was the State's proxy. The Finance Committee consists of S H Wiley, Peter Adams, and John L Brown. Col T M Holt was re-elected President, and P B Ruffin, Secretary and Treasurer. The next annual meeting is to be held in Raleigh according to rotation.

—In Colleton county, S. C., there has been but little rain since April. Forest trees are dying, cattle are dying of thirst, and the crops are suffering badly. In Clarendon county streams and ponds have dried up, and many cattle and hogs have died of thirst.

LATEST FROM THE COMET.—The comet can now be seen with the naked eye in the northeastern sky about 3:30 in the morning. It rises earlier every night, and will soon be visible in the evening sky and circumpolar like the late comet. Its tail is about one degree long. The comet is coming directly towards the earth, on its way to the perihelion passage, which will be made about August 18. It will then be twenty-five times brighter than when first seen, brighter, it is said, than the comet now fast waning was in its brightest hours. It is after all, said to be a new comet, and not a reappearance of the one of 1327.

A Fool once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—H W. Detroit, Mich.—*Free Press.*

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to Visconnt Sandom, said that the report of the discovery of infernal machines at Liverpool was substantially correct. He said that the home officers, on the arrival of the vessels referred to in the report, had sent two detectives to Liverpool, and that six machines were discovered in one vessel and four in the other. The Home Secretary further stated that more than three weeks ago the government was informed of a consignment from America to England of infernal machines, the names of the vessels being given. Investigations to discover the originators of the conspiracies, he said, are proceeding here and in America. He believed the conspiracies were connected with the avowed projects of the Fenian press in America. He concluded as follows: "It is my firm belief that the American government is as desirous as the English government to suppress such crimes."

—Rheumatism is the most terrible disease that has ever afflicted humanity, yet it instantly yields to the powerful drugs that Kendall's Spavin Cure is composed of. Read ad.

LIGHTNING SPEED TO WASHINGTON.—The train in which Drs. Agnew and Hamilton went to Washington Saturday evening made fast time. The run from West Philadelphia to Bayview was made in one hour and forty-two minutes. The distance from Philadelphia to Bayview is ninety-four miles, and from Bayview to Baltimore four miles. Allowance being made for slowing up in crossing bridges, passing Wilmington and other points, the time made in the run was about a mile a minute. The *Herald* says part of the time from New York to Philadelphia was about 50 miles in half in hour.

PORTLAND, ME., July 26.—Justice Nathan Clifford, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Cornish, at 9 o'clock this morning.

—Ex-Judge William H. Robertson yesterday took the oath of office as Collector of the Port of New York, vice Gen. Merritt, who takes a foreign mission. Collector Robertson's bondsmen justified in the sum of $400,000, double the amount of bond required.

SEVEN CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The following story appeared a short time ago in a Louisville, Ky. paper: A few days ago a local paper contained a special from its Nashville correspondent to the effect that a woman residing in Jackson county, that State, had given birth to seven children at one time.

—The exports of breadstuffs from the United States during June, 1881, were valued at $20,605,915, as compared with $28,253,190 in June, 1880. The exports during the twelve months ended June 30, 1881, were valued at $266,561,328, and for the previous year $282,132,618.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it, but all in vain, and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean. Then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated horse books, and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it, and have since sold eighteen copies for you to my neighbors, and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

STATE ITEMS.

—The number of deaths in Cabarrus county is distressing. A good deal of sickness prevails. Cholera infantum is carrying off the children while the old people are dying from various causes. Deaton & Castor, the undertakers, have sent out nine or more coffins in the past week, sometimes one, sometimes two or three a day.—*Concord Sun.*

GERMANS SETTLING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We see in the papers that "a number of respectable German citizens at Philadelphia have organized the Teuton Co-operative Colonization Society and purchased 2,000 acres of land near Asheville, N. C., between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains, to which they and others who may join them will emigrate. The capital of the association is $15,000, and each member is expected to take ten shares $10 each, besides paying an entrance fee of $2. A town will be laid out, and factories, school-houses, museums, theatre, &c., built., everything being on the co-operative principle. Beer saloons, churches, ministers, and lawyers will not be tolerated in the settlement. Beer will be brewed, however, and distributed at cost price, while no profit will be made on articles sold to members for consumption. Hotels will be built, and an attempt made to entice visitors to the place as a summer resort."—*News-Observer.*

—We learn that an organized band of robbers has been operating in Alexander county. Robberies have been of frequent occurrence, and persons living in the southern and western sections of the county are afraid to leave their houses unguarded even in the day time.—*Lenoir Topic.*

—Saturday afternoon last, Walter Dowdy, a young man who works with Mr. J. A. Pierce, having overhauled an old gun, cleaned it out, greased it with kerosene oil, and started out hunting. The first object he fired at the charge went the wrong way. The breech and lock were blown out of the gun and nearly the whole of the charge of powder lodged full in the young man's face. He was struck also about the head and eyes by the linchpin and parts of the stock and painfully and seriously injured and disfigured.—*Elizabeth City Economist*

—The Raleigh *News* and *Observer* of the 20th says: Col. Wm. J. Martin, professor of chemistry and natural history, of Davidson College, was unanimously elected professor of natural history, including geology, mineralogy, botany, &c., at a meeting of the trustees of the University held yesterday. The office was unsolicited by him. Col. Martin is well known to our people for distinguished acquirements in science. He was for ten years professor of chemistry in the University of North Carolina. On the closing of the institution he was transferred to Davidson, where he has added to his already high reputation as a scholar and successful teacher. At the outbreak of the war Col. Martin went into the Confederate service, and became the colonel of a North Carolina regiment.

A MITE OF A BABY.—On Sunday, July 10, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore, of Paterson, N. J., gave birth to a boy, who on the day he was born, weighed exactly two pounds. His body is just fifteen inches long, his head and shoulders will get into an ordinary sized bowl, and a medium sized soup tureen would make a snug cradle for him. He has beautiful blonde hair, which falls to his shoulders, and is—so the women say—a very pretty child. Mrs. Whitmore's other children were of ordinary size when born.

"BONE" TAYLOR CAPTURED.—GULF, N. C., July 25, 1881.—N. B. Taylor was captured to-day at J. W. Talley's, by Sheriff Brewer, of Chatham, who carried him to Pittsboro jail.

[This is an important capture. The prisoner is "Bone" Taylor, who has for years been outlawed. He has committed a murder and various other crimes against the State law, and has violated the revenue laws again and again. For two years he has been hunted by the the revenue people and the county authorities.]—*News-Observer.*

—Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has issued circulars to physicians and heads of families concerning the adulteration of drugs, food, &c. Householders are asked to inspect food-substances, such as Soda, Saleratus, Baking Powder, Cream of Tartar, Milk, Butter, Liquors, Flour, &c., &c., and such drugs as Paregoric, Laudanum, Quinine, Opium, and such other articles as are usually sold for domestic use, and when they are suspected of being impure or below the proper standard to apply to the County Superintendent of Health for the necessary information. The County Superintendents are requested to prepare packages of the following articles, and forward them to Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., at the Agricultural Laboratory at Chapel Hill: Cooking Soda, Saleratus, Baking Powders, Cream of Tartar, Syrup, Sugar, Butter, Milk, Flour, Vinegar, Liquors, &c. There is need of just such action. There is no doubt in the world that adulterations of various kinds are sold and consumed daily. There is a way to find out and expose those engaged in selling them.—*Wilmington Star.*

FOUR IN A GRAVE.—Messrs. J. T. Webb & Son have just executed at their marble yard, in Statesville, a handsome piece of work, singular in appearance and telling a mournful story. There are four little headstones, cut upon one solid piece of marble. They will mark the graves of the four little girls of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hampton, of Moravian Falls, Wilkes county. They were named Lula, Jezabel, Alice and Maggie, and their ages at death ranged from one to eight years. One died in 1876, two in 1877, and the fourth in January of this year. The three first mentioned died in Ashe county, where the family lived until a year or two ago. After their removal to Moravian Falls the fourth was taken and the remains of the other three were then disinterred and brought to Wilkes, and the four little coffins placed side by side in one common grave.

It is a singular fact that the head of this much-afflicted family has a brother living in Wilkes who has within the past few years lost five little children, the deaths all occurring close together. Their remains are to be taken up and buried alongside those of the children of Mr. Samuel Hampton, and a gravestone with five heads, each with an inscription, placed over them. Thus there will be buried, side by side, nine children of one family, all less than ten years of age at death, and all of whom died within a period of five years.—*Landmark.*

—The Durham *Recorder*, speaking of the artesian well in that town, says: The depth on Friday was 1,072½ feet. The stratum passed through shows little marked change, being white sand stone, which succeeds the red and other dark colors. The *debris* brought up by the cleansing tube looks like beach sand. It is interesting to watch the ascent and descent of this tube, which is of heavy copper, about four inches in diameter, and eight feet long, provided with an upward opening valve, which admits the *debris* when it touches bottom, and closes when the tube is brought up. The engine which lifts the tube moves at the rate of 240 revolutions a minute. At this great speed the tube is forty seconds in descending and one minute in ascending. Mr. Dickerson, in charge, thinks he will not reach water under 1,800 feet.

ARREST OF MISS THOMPSON'S MURDERERS.—One of the murderers of Miss Caroline Thompson, of Alexander county, has been arrested. The man under arrest is named Dockery. He makes no confession, but old man Thompson identified some of the money found on his person, and another witness swore that Dockery inquired the way to Thompson's on the day before the murder. Officers are after one Church, a chum of Dockery. The trial took place Monday, and Dockery was sent on to the next term of court. The jail is guarded to prevent an escape or lynching. Dockery shows three severe scars upon the thighs and hip, which he said were inflicted with an axe in the hands of Miss Thompson. He says that their object was robbery alone, but that Miss Thompson attacked them with the axe in order to drive them off, and they were forced to kill her to save their own lives.—*Lenoir Topic.*

General News.

—The population of England and Wales is 25,968,286, an increase of 3,256,020 since 1871. Whilst the population of Ireland is 5,159,849, a decrease of 252,538 in the same period.

—During the late warm spell the thermometer registered on the 15th inst., 97 degrees at the Greenwich Observatory, in England, the warmest weather they have experienced there in twenty-five years.

—Billy the Kid, the notorious murderer and outlaw, who for years has been the terror of New Mexico cattle men, was killed on the 14th inst., by the sheriff of Lincoln county. The Kid was a native of New York city, and his real name was McCarthy.

—Flies are said soon to disappear from a room containing a plate of the following mixture. Half a teaspoonful of black pepper, one of brown sugar, and one of cream mixed together.

—Alcohol will clean out the inside of an inkstand. It will also clean out the inside of a pocket book quicker and more thoroughly than anything on record.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 21.—The *Pioneer Press* has the following, dated Fort Buford, July 20: Sitting Bull and about 200 Indian people arrived at exactly 12 o'clock to-day and surrendered their arms and ponies to Major Brotherton.

—There were 362 patents issued by the Patent Office Tuesday, this being the largest issue in any one month since the Patent Office was established.

—The excessive heat continues in England and on the continent. The French Chambers are expected to adjourn on the 29th inst., ten days earlier than was intended, on account of the heat. A Spanish telegram says the heat at La Granja, the summer residence of the Spanish court, is almost unbearable, and that Madrid is like a fiery furnace.

—Mr. Justice Clifford, who lies at the point of death in his Maine home, is the sole living appointee of a Democratic President on the Supreme Bench. Judge Field is a Democrat, but he was appointed by President Lincoln, and when the venerable Clifford passes away the bench will stand eight Republicans and one Democrat. It is even worse off sectionally.

—Geo. W. Hallock, who has a farm of forty-five acres on Long Island, raised last year 15,000 quarts of strawberries, 23,000 heads of cauliflower, 2,300 bushels of onions, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 173 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 35,000 cucumbers, 6,300 bushels of Brussels sprouts, 3,500 bushels of turnips, 4,000 bushels of carrots, and 150,000 cabbages.

—According to the statistics of illiteracy in the United States, 20 per cent of our voting population are unable to read their ballots; and commenting upon this very bad showing the Philadelphia *Record* remarks that it furnishes "a strong argument against the plan of voting by ballot. The secret ballot affords no safeguard to the ignorant voter. It is rather a trap for him. The old Virginia plan of *viva voce* voting is the most manly, open way, and the least liable to abuse."—*Statesville American.*

—On the east fork of the Yuba river, about five miles above Downieville, Cal., is a snow slide, which completely covers the river for a distance of several hundred feet. This slide formed a year ago this winter and was then perhaps seventy-five feet deep. The summer sun of last year failed to melt it, and it is now, with some of the winter's snow at least forty feet in depth the old snow being as hard as ice almost. The river has worn its way through and the arch is as regular as though formed by human hands. It lies in a gorge where the sun strikes it only a few hours in the day.

A LARGER ARRIVAL OF NEW CITIZENS THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.—WASHINGTON, July 20.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the total number of immigrants arrived at the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Key West, Minnesota, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco was 660,237, as against 451,902 arrived at the same districts during the preceding fiscal year. The total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1880, was 457,257. It is estimated that the total immigration into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1881, amounted to about 668,000 persons, indicating a larger immigration than during any preceding year in the history of the country.

A MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN BALTIMORE.—BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of this city, composed of all leading merchants and manufacturers and business men have decided to hold a grand Mardi Gras festival in Baltimore in October next, in connection with the formal celebration of the introduction of water from the new gunpowder water works. It will be arranged to precede or immediately follow the Yorktown centennial. The board of trade, corn and flour exchange, and other organizations will co-operate, and the display will be of a most liberal and elaborate character. Arrangements have been made with all the lines of travel leading South and West for half fare. It is intended that the coming festival shall equal the attractions of the sesquicentennial of October last.

—Many persons iron towels, fold them, and place them away before they are thoroughly dry. This is an error, and sometimes leads to results not expected. In this damp condition there is a mould which forms on the towels called "oidium," one variety of which causes a skin disease, known as ring-worm.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.—A Washington letter of the 18th inst. to the Baltimore *Sun* says that the books of the internal revenue bureau, showing the receipts of the 0scal year, have been footed up and the aggregate amount was found to be $135,054,339.19, an increase of more than eleven millions over the previous year, and five millions in excess of the estimate of Secretary Sherman in his annual report last December. The receipts from customs during the same period are given at $197,480,115.65. The amounts for the first, second and third quarters ended March 31, 1881, are definitely known, but that for the quarter ended June 30 is approximate, the warrant account not being closed. The final footing will not, it is said, vary much from the above amount, which shows an increase over the last year of about eleven million dollars. The total gain from internal revenues and customs during the fiscal year will aggregate over twenty-two million dollars, swelling the total receipts from internal revenue and customs to $332,532,454.94. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are estimated at $25,000,000, making the grand total aggregate about $337,500,000, an increase over the previous year of $24,000,000.

The opinion is quite freely expressed at the Treasury Department that Secretary Windom will renew in his first annual report the recommendations of his predecessor, Mr. Sherman, last year, in relation to a material reduction in taxation.

Prohibition in Force.

It is a fact that prohibition is now in force over about one-fourth of North Carolina. There is scarcely an institution of learning of any description, where the sale of liquor is not forbidden within a given radius of miles. There are many factories, many mines, and many churches where it is similarly prohibited. There are several counties, many townships, and a large number of towns and cities where it is prohibited. Now who ever heard it charged that the prohibition enactments as applied in these instances was any invasion of popular rights or liberties? Who ever heard of any protest or opposition to such enactments?

Quietly, without contest or excitement, the laws have been passed, prohibiting the sale of liquor over a large extent of territory, and now when it is proposed to apply the same law to the remaining portion of the State it is discovered that it is a fearful outrage and a terrible invasion of our liberties. If it was right to prohibit it in one-fourth of the State is it not right to prohibit in all? If the act as applied to one-fourth of the State was no invasion of popular liberty, how can they make it appear so in the remainder of this State? They are no new thing, and when anti-prohibitionists get up now and decry what they denominate these modern innovations they show that they are not fully conscious of what they are talking about.

Now, in this connection, we would like to ask the candid anti-prohibitionist why, if prohibition is a good thing in one-fourth of the State, it will not be a good thing in the remaining three-fourths? That the people in the one-fourth are satisfied with it is evidenced by the fact that no effort has been made to have the laws repealed, and such a thing is never thought of. Absolute prohibition also prevails over the entire State on certain days, on Sundays and on election days. If it is good on those days, and no anti-prohibitionist will assert that it is not, why is it not good for the remaining days? The same reason that caused the enactment for these special days applies as forcibly to all the days of the week and the year.

When reduced to plain, common sense all these trumped up arguments—so-called—against prohibition, are the sheerest sophistry and nonsense.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Account of Sitting Bull's Surrender.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 20.—The *Pioneer Press* has the following special dispatch from Fort Buford, detailing the surrender:

"Sitting Bull and about two hundred Indian people arrived at exactly 12 o'clock to-day, and surrendered their arms and ponies to Major Brotherton. No speeches have yet been made as Sitting Bull and his orator are fatigued and hungry. They were placed in compartments between the post and the boat landing, and are as securely in Major Brotherton's charge as if they were in irons. The *Pioneer Press'* correspondent visited Sitting Bull after his lodge had been erected, and cheered the old man up by informing him that he had seen only a short time before the lost daughter, who the Canadians had told him was in chains, and that she was well and happy. The chief expressed a desire to have a talk after he had something to eat. The cavalcade, as it filed to the garrison, attracted much attention. It consisted of six army wagons, loaded with squaws and children, followed by twenty-five or thirty of Louis Legare's Red River carts, well filled with baggage. Much credit is given here to Mr. Legare for his faithful service to the government in finally inducing Sitting Bull to come with him. He has used his own means freely in providing transportation and provisions, and should be liberally rewarded. Sitting Bull himself and his chiefs and head men rode their ponies and did not dismount and shake hands until they arrived at the place fixed upon for their camp. Captain Clifford states that Sitting Bull has seemed more sullen and insolent than any of the chiefs he had under his management, and his actions to-day confirm this statement; but it is thought that kind treatment will soon make him satisfied. The government has accepted his surrender in good faith. A dispatch was forwarded to Standing Rock to inform Crow King and Low Dog of Sitting Bull's arrival, and it is believed that this news will remove any desire the Indians there may have to leave the agency."

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NORTH CAROLINA.

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Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system.

Connected with it are schools of LAW, of MEDICINE, and of PHARMACY.

Special facilities given for practical studies, such as

Analytical and Agricultural, Chemistry, Land Surveying, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Business, Law, Phonography, &c.

Expenses, including tuition and room rent $185 to $230 per annum.

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Chapel Hill, N, C., July 1. 27-2w.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC

A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms*, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

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HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal. Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.

Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD, AND GOO FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. T. SHORE & CO.,

West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.–18.

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CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually, low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address

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Shore, Yadkin Co., N. C.

THE NEWS & OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

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We give the latest Telegrams, the latest Market Reports, the freshest news, interesting Articles, Stories for the girls and Farm Notes for the boys.

Our Market Reports will be worth many dollars to farmers and merchants.

Take your County Paper, and then send $2.00 for the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Specimen copies furnished on application.

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure* cure every time.
JUDSON W. DEE.

MONMOUTH, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Could not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
J. B. IVIE.

ENOS, MD., Jan. 24, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure,* and reliable. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

OKMULGA, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
C. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
I. R. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
H. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 15. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	4 05 a m	4 15 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 56 a m	6 07 p m	11 18 a m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 25 p m	1 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 08 a m	7 57 p m	3 10 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 40 a m	.....	6 25 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	11 45 a m	.....	11 00 p m
" Durham	12 23 p m	.....	12 31 a m
" Raleigh	1 40 p m	.....	3 11 a m
Leave	1 45 p m	3 41 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	8 30 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 16. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	1 25 p m	.....	4 20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	3 50 p m	.....	9 25 p m
Leave	3 55 p m	.....	9 35 p m
Arrive Durham	5 09 p m	.....	12 18 a m
" Hillsboro	5 48 p m	.....	1 45 a m
" Greensboro	7 50 p m	.....	4 00 a m
Leave	8 17 p m	9 31 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 12 p m	10 05 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 32 p m	11 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 20 a m	1 00 p m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily			9 40 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 57 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 40 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	6 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 30 p m

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For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swinney, Stiff Joints, Foundder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Films upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

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The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

CLUBBING.

Clubs of the Press and Good Literature one year for **$1.75**. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the Press. In short, two papers every week for **$1.75**, cash in advance.

Register.—Election on the prohibition question first Thursday in August. All persons who have not registered, can do so at any time, between now and then.

THE ELECTION.

The first Thursday in August, which is the 4th, is the day of election on the prohibition question.

LOTS in Winston for sale. Enquire at Salem Book Store.

—Capt. Ramsour, of the Midland survey, is in town.

—New Moon on Tuesday morning at 12 o'clock.

—Lewis Weisner's cow died recently, it is believed, from eating bearded wheat chaff.

—Mrs. G. H. Rights and Mrs. H. S. Crist are spending several weeks in Ashe County, near Jefferson.

—R. T. Gray, Esq., was at the old homestead, and gave us a cordial grip.

—The recent excursion to Raleigh realized a handsome sum to the lessees.

—An excursion from Reidsville spent several hours in Winston and Salem on last Saturday.

—We learn that Miss Agnes Hauser, of this place, was the recipient of a surprise party.

—An Anti-Prohibition mass meeting will be held in Winston on Tuesday next, 2nd inst.

Everybody should Vote.—All voters should register before the day of election, as ihey cannot do so on that day.

—Our young friend, Hamp. Horton, of Wilkesboro, was in town a few days since, en route for Bingham school.

—J. G. Veach was in town a few days since, but is off again for the mountains. He is as regular as clockwork in his trips.

—Misses Ida Veach and Phoebe Turner have returned from a visit to Ashe county. Charles Pfohl and family are also at home again from a visit to the mountains of Ashe.

—Maj. S. S. Kirkland, Engineer of the N. C. Midland Railroad, was in town on Monday with his maps and plans, to be submitted to the Board of Directors at their next meeting.

—We notice that Prof. Monroe will have a competent assistant in the Winston Male Academy at the opening of next session.

—Dr. Bahnson, of this place, assisted by Dr. Hay and Gray, of Winston, removed a tumor from the breast of Mrs. Erasmus Adams, on Wednesday of last week.

—Gov. Jarvis has issued a proclamation requesting the people of the State to observe August 3d as a holiday, it being Gov. Caswell's birthday. A manument to his memory will be erected at Kinston on that day.

—The officers of the Lewisville prohibition club, noticed last week are: T. L. Boyles, Chairman, and D. A. Binkley, Secretary. Revs. T. H. Pegram, S. F. Conrad, and Lewis J. Williams, Esq., addressed the meeting.

The Revised Testament.—A few copies of the Revised Testament at the Salem Bookstore. All should have a copy. A very good "old and new version on opposite pages" edition.

—Rev. S. F. Conrad and E. E. Gray, Esq., addressed the citizens of Bethania and vicinity on Prohibition on Saturday last. The remarks were calculated to make votes for the cause they advocated.

—Peaches are making their appearance on the streets from the neighboring farms. Prices are high; but during August we may expect to have them at reasonable figures. The Blue (prune) Plum is offered freely and is an excellent dessert.

—A number of juvenile stores have been established on the sidewalks. Candy and apples are the main stock kept, and the nibbling done by the proprietors during the day greatly reduces their stock whether they sell or not.

—Miss Maria Nail, the smallest woman in this country, and a native of Davie county, created quite a sensation on Saturday evening last, as she prominaded down Main street, in company with a friend, on her way to the Mineral Spring. Miss Nail is 31 years old, 28 inches high, and weighs 50 pounds. She was the guest of Mr. Parish, of Winston.

Prohibition Mass Meeting Rally!

Winston, N. C., Aug. 3. 1881.

COME EVERY BODY.

Prominent speakers will be present to discuss the question now before the people, from the Prohibition stand point.

A grand rally is expected.

Prohibition Appointments in Yadkin.—East Bend, Thursday (to-day), July 28th.

Boonville, Friday, 29th.

Jones', Saturday, 30th.

Yadkinville, Monday, Aug. 1st.

—The drought continues and great fears are entertained that the corn crop will be cut very short on uplands. In some localites recent rains have had a beneficial effect.

General complaint of an unprecedented drought reaches us from this country as well as Europe.

—The anniversaries of remarkable events of the week are: Boliver (S. A. Patriot), born 24th, 1783; St. James 25th; R. Fulton born 26th, 1765; Atlantic cable laid 27th, 1866; Burns died 28th, 1796; Wilberforce died 29th, 1833; President Johnston died 30th, 1875. The month of July of the present year (1881), will be on record as the dryest and hottest known for many years.

—Vegetables have never been so scarce at this season in our market, within our recollection. Snap beans are not to be had at any price. Green corn is not offered at all. Tomatoes are scarce and unpalatable. Cabbage heads are small and bring high prices. Irish potatoes are scarce and command high prices. Cucumbers, the most unhealthy of all vegetables, are offered in limited quantities.

—Master Walter Crouse, leader of the Amateur Cornets of this place, is highly spoken of as a musical genius by the Raleigh *News-Observer*. Walter is quite a boy, and we hope he will study his art, so as to be a thorough *musician* as well as a fine performer on the cornet. The boys should go to work and study music with the determination to master the art, not only of blowing on brass horns, but add the flute, violin, clarinet and other instruments to their band.

—Rev. L. B. Wurreschke has received and accepted the appointment of Principal of Salem Boys' School. John F. McCuiston will be his assistant. Prof. Wurreschke is an able teacher, having had years of experience in his profession in various parts of Europe and in the British colonies, as well as here in Salem. He will bring to bear his mature experience, and no doubt build up a fine school. Mr. McCuistan is a young man of some experience as a teacher and will fill his department well.

—The other day we looked in at the Railroad engineers' office in the Vogler building, and our attention was immediately attracted to a large map of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Survey from Danville, Va., to Greenwood, S. C. It is exceedingly well executed, and reflects credit upon that most accomplished draughtsman, Capt. Andrews. The neatness and distinctness of the map is remarkable, and it should be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. And just here we would say that of all thorough, persevering and wholesouled gentlemen we have ever met, Col. Yates and his entire corps take the lead, whether in the office, the field, or in their hours of relaxation. They understand their business and attend to it.

Shuttle Factory in Salem.

Messrs. Snow & Co., from High Point, with gentlemen from New Garden, have determined to locate their shuttle works in Salem, on the railroad tract, near the cemetary. It is a convenient location for the works, and bids fair to be of considerable importance to this community. Besides the shuttle business, the firm will add a saw mill for general work, paying particular attention to getting out the finer wood for cabinet work.

We are pleased to note that the location here is due to the liberality of the Trustees for the sale of town lots and the solicitation of Reed Brothers, of Winston.

We welcome Messrs. Snow & Co., and hope they will build up a profitable business. The Railroad Company will run a side track up to the door of the establishment.

There are several buildings in Salem which could be, with little expense, made excellent workshops and factories, and can be purchased on reasonable terms.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1881:—

Monday	$3,417 71
Tuesday	5,128 04
Wednesday	3,995 78
Thursday	3,901 24
Friday	3,808 04
Saturday	3,219 89
Total.	$23,470 70

—The proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure challenge the whole world to produce its equal as a cure for rheumatism or any other deep seated pain. It stands without a rival.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors.—On Saturday and Sunday, July 16th and 17th, the newly built Moravian church, eight miles Northeast of Salem, located on the Mountain road leading from Greensboro, N. C., by way of Kernersville and Mt. Airy to Wytheville, Va., was dedicated to the worship of God. The spring which supplies the water is the head of Buffalo Creek, running down by Germanton and entering into Town Fork and finally into Dan River. The tradition is that a company of hunters came from Virginia to hunt Buffalo, and located their camp about three miles from the church on the right prong of Muddy Creek upon which Bathabara or Old Town is located, and the place is still pointed out as the Hunter's Camp; their names were Banner, Cofer, Waggoner, Marshall, and others. Buffaloes they did not find, but deer, bear, wolves, turkeys and all the small game was abundant, and the country was such as to induce them to settle permanently, and Mr. Banner being the shrewdest one in the lot, secured for himself about six miles up and down what is now called Buffalo Creek. This land is said to have been the best in all the country. He had a numerous progeny, and now, after three generations, there is not one of the name living on it, and I believe General Poindexter is the present owner of the most of it. This creek is likewise the Northeastern boundary of the so-called Wachovia Tract which was designated by the old settlers "The Moravian Woods." The late Mr. H. H. Butner, of Bethania, used to tell me that when he was a small boy the Bethania people used to collect their young and dry cattle together in the Spring and drive them into the woods and let them remain till fall, and his father used to go once a week on horseback, with salt in a sack to salt them, and he, a little shaver, would ride behind him, and when they would come to certain points the old gentleman would blow his horn which he carried with him, and they could hear the cattle begin to low in all directions, and come at a thundering rate, when he would scatter a quantity of salt on the ground and gallop to another point. Another feature in these woods then was, there was no underbrush. Mr. William Marshall, who lives on the Germanton road told me he often heard his grand-father tell how he shot a large buck, and he had to drag it ever so far before he could find a sapling small enough to hang it up to keep the wolves from getting it, and when he had come away about a mile on looking back he could see it hanging yet.

Mr. A. Fogle brought out the Salem Church Band which proved an invaluable aid to the singing, and our friend, Joe Stockton, brought the Rev. Dr. Rondthaler and family in a neat turn out, besides there was Rev. E. P. Greider, Rev. R. P. Lineback, Emanuel Fishel, your correspondent and Rev. Thornton Hampton, of the Methodist E. Church. Brother Rondthaler preached the dedicatory sermon from 1st Peter, 2nd chap., 4-5 v., and an excellent discourse it was, and the attention with which it was received evidenced its appreciation by the audience, and he was followed with a beautiful earnest prayer by Rev. R. P. Lineback. The bible used on this occasion was a present to the church by Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Hege, of Salem. Then came an intermission and dinner, of which there was enough and to spare, provided by the people. In the afternoon Bro. Greider preached from 37th chap. of Isaiah, 15 v., followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Hampton, of the M. E. Church; this too was a good sermon. By the liberality of Salem, Winston, Friedberg, &c., this new church is free of debt. At night there was prayer meeting.

Sunday, 17th.—First, Sunday School, Brother Descher, Superintendent, about 90 scholars; then preaching at 11 o'clock and in the afternoon, during which a rain came came up and kept us there till nearly night. On Monday morning I came down the Germanton road to Winston, and passed by the schoolhouse where your young friend, Robah B. Kerner taught his first school. It has been 23 years since I last passed over this road and I was struck with the changes that have taken place since then. 51 years ago I carried my father up to Germanton Court, when it was all Stokes, and no Liberty nor Winston, and from Salem to Mr. William Marshall's, 8 miles, there were but three houses, my fathers, Burcham's and Coleman Jenkins', where Mr. Blum now carries on the coppersmithing; and from Mr. Marshall's it was all woods to Germanton, in all 13 miles, now there is one plantation against the other. In those days old uncle Phillip Banner used to make regular weekly trips to Salem and he would never start home till about sundown. Dr. Beverly Jones, near Bethania, first located at Germanton, and on one occasion when he had some patients down there he said to the old gentleman, "Uncle Phil, did your ever travel?" "Yes, Doctor, I have been quite an extensive traveller in my time, I went from here by the Red House all the way down to Danville and back again." But uncle "Phil." and his bob-tail horse and "Benny" and "Joe" have all passed away, and if they could come back they would be astonished at the changes that have taken place in the last 25 years.

When the late Bishop Jacobson was minister of Bethania Congregation he mounted his gray "Patty" one morning to go to Conference at Salem, and galloped away,—he always rode in a gallop and stood in his stirrups. At Old Town he took the upper road and finally reined up at a place and inquired how for it was to Salem. "Nine miles," was the answer. "Why," he said, "I am as far off as I was in the start." He was at the "Stone's" old place, and did not get to Conference that day.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., July 20, 1881.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

DIED.

At the residence of her father, H. R. Lehman, Esq., of Vienna, in this county, on Friday 15th inst., Mrs. Ellen Shepperd Rayle, aged 40 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Elder V. A. Wilson, of the Christian Church, preached the funeral sermon.

In this county, on Sunday last, Clarence, infant son of Theodore Knaus, aged about 4 months.

A little child of Thomas Anderson died last Sunday and was buried at Friedberg on Monday.

Recently, John Hanes, latterly of Davie County, at an advanced age. He was buried at Midway.

On Saturday last, John Spurgin, a well known and respected citizen of the Abbott's Creek neighborhood.

FINE SOAP!—Super Triple Scented Toilet Soap at

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

High Authority.

TWENTY YEARS OF PROHIBITION.

Hon. H. W. Williams, one of the Supreme Court Judges of the State of Pennsylvania, referring to the county of Potter, where prohibition prevails, says:

"For twenty years there has not been a licensed hotel or restaurant within the confines of the county. There are enough of both at all suitable places for the accommodation of the public, but in none of them is there a public bar. The sale is conducted, therefore, at great disadvantage clandestinely, and is very limited in amount. As to results, I can say that, while the country has been steadily growing in population and business, pauperism and crime have steadly decreased. For the past five years the county jail has been fully one half the time without any other inmate than the keeper and his family. Twice within the past ten years I have, at the regular terms of the court, discharged the jury on the second day of the term, without their having been called to consider a single case of any description. The effect of this system is felt in many ways: taxes are reduced, the business of the criminal courts greatly diminished, industry and sobriety take the place of idleness and dissipation, and intelligence and morality are advanced."

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuabe remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical: but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed Montague & Gray and Gray & Wilson.

—A few copies of REVISED TESTAMENT at the Bookstore. More on hand shortly.

There's Music in the Waters.

Yes, music in the waters; music in the ocean; music in the solemn forest; music in the watching star; music in the cannon; music everywhere, but the sweetest, and the most for the money, is found in the Southern Musical Journal. Just see in the June number, that sweet song, "The Old Musician and His Harp;" the good chorus, "There's Music in the Waters;" Mascot Polka," from the latest opera, and "Blossom Waltz," for the six year old music student. Over $1.00 worth in this one number—$12 worth yearly—and to cap all, $1.00 worth of Premium Sheet Music presented each subscriber. 20 pages of musical reading matter, and 8 pages of Music monthly; and all for only $1.25 yearly. Send a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy of the *neatest*, *brightness* and *best* Musical Magazine in the land. Address **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

When the Fields are White with Cotton?

"No money now; can't buy Pianos or Organs till cotton comes in." Yes you can. Rake up $10 *Cash on an Organ*, or $25 *Cash on a Piano*, and we will sell you during *June, July, August and September*, at **Rock Bottom Cash Rates** and wait 3 months for balance, *without one cent of interest*. Cash rates. Three Months Credit. No Interest. Don't forget it. Grand summer Clearing Out Sale of New and Second-Hand Instruments—500 Pianos, 500 Organs. All Styles. All grades. All prices. *Must be closed out. Special Terms* to Installment buyers. Cash prices advanced only *Ten Per Cent.* Fifteen Days Test Trial. Guaranteed Instruments from *six best makers*. Catalogue and full information mailed free of charge. Avoid being imposed upon by Beatty, or any other man, by ordering at once from the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

NOTICE.

Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have you complied with the law. If not, look to your duties between this and the 15th day of August, 1881, and save costs.

C. S. HAUSER,
Probate Judge.

July 11th, 1881.

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 00 to $1 00
Wheat, (red) " "	90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	35 to 40
Rye, " "	75 to 85
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 75 to 3 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	9 to 11
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	40 to 0 50
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to 0
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred,	35 to 40
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00
Blackberries,	0 to 00
Whortleberries,	0 to 00
Dried Cherries,	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[Corrected by A. B. Gorrell.]

—The offerings this week are very large and prices well sustained, infact all grades are higher. Bright and fine wrappers are scarce and in great demand. It is certainly a favorably time for marketing the weed.

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 50
" " Red	4 00 to 5 50
" Good	5 00 to 7 00
Smokers, common green bight	4 00 to 5 00
" " bright	5 50 to 6 50
" good	7 00 to 8 50
" fine	9 00 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Good, rich, ripe, sweet fillers	9 00 to 17 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	12 00 to 18 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 7 00
" " red	6 00 to 8 50
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	15 00 to 20 00
" Good, red	30 00 to 40 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 50 to 18 00
" good, rich, "	20 00 to 25 00
" fine	40 00 to 50 00
" common bright	16 00 to 18 00
" good	22 50 to 30 00
" fine	35 00 to 40 50
" fancy	50 00 to 60 00 to 75 00

Damaged tobacco of all grades sells very low.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

GET THE BEST.

If you intend some day to get

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,

"DO IT NOW."

THE NEW EDITION

Contains over 118,000 Words, 1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings, Four Pages Colored Plates, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

THE "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary."

THE 3000 Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry.

EVERY school and family should have it for constant reference.

GET THE STANDARD.

Sale of *Webster's* is over 20 times the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.

THE "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*

almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words.

No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.

Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based.

Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.

Recommended by State Supt's Schools in 36 States, and 50 College Pres'ts.

Dictionary that has been placed in more than 32,000 public schools in U. S.

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes

A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods
50 Cases Notions
100 Bags Coffee
50 Barrels Sugar
75 " Syrups
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes

SPLENDID STOCK OF

STAPLE HARDWARE,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACE'S) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent at Salem, N. C

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS

New York Office, 45 William Street.

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1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,

Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the Press Office.

New Books.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTCAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

State of North Carolina, Surry Co., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

Rev. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.

or B. TURNER, Bethanina, N. C.

March 3, 1881-8-6m.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM

COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1881.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express*, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully,

L. T. FOSTER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

ON HUMAN FLESH.

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., February 21st, 1878.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, Dear Sir:—The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly,

Rev. M. P. Bell.

Pastor of M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

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FOR THE LADIES.

A Sultana's Marriage.

The following description of the recent marriage of Naile sultana, one of the two imperial brides, was furnished to the London *Standard* by an English lady who was an invited guest: On our arrival at the house, a large building situated up a steep, narrow street not far from Dolma Baghtche palace, we were ushered by half a dozen eunuchs through an ante-room in which lounged a few attendants, into a fine apartment crowded with slaves. There we were requested to wait, as the Sultana had not yet completed her toilet, coffee and cigarettes being placed before us to while away the time. We were just beginning to tire of watching the throng, when the stir without proclaimed the coming of the bridegroom, a man of twenty-four years of age, short and inclined to stoutness, but not wanting in a certain comeliness. Naile Sultana had herself chosen him at the Friday's selamlik. This power of selecting a husband, by inspection, as it were, is a privilege of princesses of the house of Othman, and is carried to such an extent that even if the favored gentleman already posseses a wife he must divorce her and wed the sultana. Cases of this kind are rare; but one at least has occurred during the latter half of the present century, when an officer was compelled, much against his will, to comply with the custom. Being rich, however, he sought consolation in keeping his discarded love in a separate establishment, a proceeding which is supposed never to have reached the ears of his royal partner. In the present instance, on the contrary, Mehemet Bey was quite ready to embrace the chance which fortune offered him. Poor and without interest, a simple aide-de-camp uncertain of promotion, he suddenly finds himself the husband of his sovereign's sister, a general and highness to boot. His appearance was the signal for a frantic rush, to which he responded by scattering quantities of silver piasters (in olden days they would have been golden liras) among the slaves. The bridegroom having passed into the sultana's presence the ceremony of marriage was immediately performed, but only witnessed by the sultana's mother. It merely consisted in the Imam tying them together with a rope and declaring them man and wife. Directly this was over, Mehemet Pacha escaped by a side entrance to avoid being mobbed and buffeted, according to the comuon practice of the slaves, who must have been appeased by unlimited bucksheesh. As soon as the doors were thrown open the whole mob poured helter skelter into the inner chamber, where the bride was sitting in state, with a sister by her side. All the slaves, and also the few Armenian ladies who had been invited, bent humbly down and kissed the hem of her garment, but with us she shook hands without rising, and motioned us to chairs very near her. A fair, sweet-faced woman of some twenty-two summers is Naile Sultana. She was dressed in a loose-fitting Turkish robe of rose colored silk, slashed with gold, while a long white gauze vail, likewise embroidered with gold, drooped down from behind the little cap that surmounted her tightly drawn-up hair. On her hands and bosom sparkled magnificent diamonds. Her single-button gloves had burst in fastening, and altogether her toilet was far less perfect and rich than we had expected. Throughout there have been no amusements beyond a band playing European music in the court-yard. The whole affair was a confession of the economy now necessarily reigning at the palace.

Fashion Notes.

Children's dresses are again cut with low necks and short sleeves.

Dresses of tinted mull, over princesse slips of pale pink, light blue, or cream white batiste, are stylish and becoming.

A sunshade entirely covered with feathers is the latest fancy. Either peacock or canary plumage is used to make it.

When little girls serve as bridemaids there is a pretty English fashion of allowing them to carry an armful of flowers instead of a set bouquet.

A pretty way of trimming a child's dress is to have a cascade of lace and ribbon running from the left shoulder to the right side of the skirt, ending there in a large bow.

Jersey bodices of ciel-blue, rose color or mauve-tinted silk stockinet, are worn with white surah skirts trimmed with tinted Spanish lace, corresponding with the color of the Jersey.

When lace shawls are used for over-skirts this season they are bordered with a rather scant lace ruffle, and are draped in the back with loops of the stuff composing the dress skirt, the point falling in front to make an apron.

A new shape in morning caps is in the exactt style of the headdresses worn by the Neapolitan peasant girls, and another shape called the "Russian" cap, is made of white surah, with bayadere stripes across the fabric in bright colors of green, gold and scarlet.

Stylish and inexpensive walking dresses are made by adding a plain tinted skirt of black satin to a Jersey bodice. A simple scarf of the satin is draped over the skirt, and a shoulder cape of the same fabric relieves the plain appearance of the bodice.

Ombre weddings are actually in order: that is, the bride wears of course the whitest of roses; and then, out of six bridemaids, the smallest or the youngest wears pale pink rosebuds, and the tallest or the eldest wears the deepest crimson roses, while the four intermediates shade upward. This novel effect is repeated in flowers of other color and form.

Skirt drapery has become a matter of exceeding complication. and requires almost as much adjustment after it is put on as it receives before leaving the dressmakers hands. In theory one has only to fasten the skirt belt and walk forth with each puff and loop hanging as it should, but the woman who entertains this theory is not a spectacle for the contemplation of those on pleasure bent.

Eating in the West Indies.

Strange as it may seem at first sight, everybody in the West Indies eats very large meals. The climate is so hot that you must take food freely to make up for losses, and the appetite has to be stimulated by a great variety of dishes, as well as by the copious use of those very insidious capsicums, and the still more delicious little red and yellow bird-peppers. A few of these tempting fruits are placed in the salt-cellars at every meal, and, with the bright tropical flowers which invariably garnish the table in pretty specimen vases, they give a general air of pleasant esthetic refinement to the whole arrangements. Breakfast is a really solid and substantial repast, usually put off till half-past 10 or 11 o'clock, the pangs of pressing hunger being stilled before the early morning canter by a cup of coffee in the bedroom. With it sometimes comes a cassava-cake, one of the best Jamaican institutions, made by the negro villagers from the roughly-scraped meal of the arrow root plant. This meal is rolled into a thin paste, and then baked hard and dry into round cakes about the thickness of a Scotch oat-meal bannock, but much more delicate in taste.—*Belgravia.*

HEALTH HINTS.

When in Africa M. d'Abaddie witnessed lightning without any thunder. He contends that in this instance the ordinary explanations of so-called "heat lightning" as the mere reflection of a storm below the horizon is not applicable, because it was a thin fog occupying a narrow valley which was suddenly illuminated by sheet lightning.

Sir William Armstrong, at Craigside, near Newcastle, England, has utilized a brook to run a dynamo-electric machine by means of a turbine water-wheel, and so manages to secure electricity enough to keep thirty-seven Swan lamps in a state of incandescence in his house In this case the motive power costs nothing, and electric lighting in this way is an exceptional luxury.

Color-blindness as a cause of disasters is now tolerably well recognized by those intrusted with the safety of passengers on land or by water. Sounds, however, as well as colors, are employed as signals, and the inability to distinguish the former may prove as fatal as a lack of sensibility to the latter. Sometimes, too, persons having excellent eyes have very poor ears, and the contrary is also true. But perhaps the gravest source of catastrophes, especially in railroad travel, is the tendency of engineers to what may be called absence of mind, especially when those men manage their locomotives for months and years over the same monotonous track.

Long ago it was customary for the men employed at railway stations to convert unoccupied spaces of ground near the stations into flower beds. The taste and skill displayed incited people in the neighborhood to try what they also might do with the unsightly and unused pieces of rocky ground near their dwellings. In a short time the country all round the stations underwent a sort of transformation, and a study of botany, in which book knowledge and actual practice went hand in hand, was greatly promoted. In other countries likewise on a few of the great lines of railroad there are some stations that present magnificent displays of floriculture, which are a grateful relief to the eye of the weary traveler and a source of elevating enjoyment to those who produced them.

The Telegraph in Arctic Exploration.

It is suggested by Mr. James Gamble, general superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company at San Francisco, that profitable use might be made of the electric telegraph in Arctic exploration. His plan would be to use light steel wire—say No. 20 gauge—weighing about twenty pounds to the mile. The wire, coiled on reels, could be hauled on sledges, either by men or dogs, over the snow or ice, paying it out as the advance exploring party went along. By this means the party would keep in constant communication with their base of supplies. They would have no cause for uneasiness about getting lost or beyond the means of rescue, as they would be able at any moment to call for aid. With this feeling of the certainty of relief in case of accident, they would not hesitate to push their explorations to a distance far beyond what would be considered safe in the absence of means of telegraphic communication with the main body. And should any accident happen to the advance party of explorers, or should they require a further quantity of supplies, the line of wire would serve to guide those going to the rescue straight to the spot where the explorers were camped. It would also serve as a guide for their return, materially lessening the chances of danger to life and loss of the party. Having established a base of supplies at some central point, there would be nothing to prevent several exploring parties being sent out at the same time in different directions, they reporting each night to the central station the progress and observations made during the day. Directed in this way the practicability of one route over another could, from the telegraphic reports sent in, be determined upon, and much time that would otherwise be wasted in vain endeavors to make way over barriers of ice, be saved. As hard frozen ground, dry snow or ice is a perfect insulator, no poles to string the wire would be required. It could be paid out on the snow or ice by the party as they went along. The generally accepted theory of those familiar with the Arctic regions is that the ice is seldom more than five or six feet in thickness, so that by boring through it with a common drill or through the frozen ground, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a good ground connection to complete the electric current. It would not be necessary to carry any battery material. One main battery at the central station would be all that is required. For a distance of 100 to 150 miles telephones could be used, dispensing with practical telegraph operators. Still, it might be advisable to have some of the party possessed of a practical knowledge of telegraphy.

At twenty pounds to the mile 100 miles of wire would only weigh 2,000 pounds. It could be wound on reels in size easy to handle. The cost of steel wire of that guage is about twenty cents a pound, so that the total expense, including cost of reels, winding, etc., would not exceed $1,000.

Louisiana Yellow Pine.

A correspondent of the *Picayune*, says: "The building of railway lines that will center at Alexandria is likely to make this city a lumber manufacturing point. The pine section of the State lies north of Alexandria in the parishes of Grant, Winn, Jackson, Bienville, etc.; while the Sabine River and its tributaries furnish outlets for floating logs to Alexandria. Some parties from the northwest who have ample capital are now engaged in selecting public lands along the Saline, preparatory to developing the lumber trade and transferring capital from Michigan to Louisiana. The demand for lumber in the American markets exceeds the supply. Prices have a strong upward turn, and, unlike cotton, there is no danger of an oversupply. We wish these parties success in their undertaking.

Jay Gould and associates are running a trial line for a road from Alexandria northward via Monroe. A trial line is also being surveyed under the same management from Camden, Ark., direct to Alexandria. The surveyors on the latter line entered the State near the northwest corner of Union parish. The line passes near Vernon, in Jackson parish, and from this point to Alexandria it will pass through a level, pine section. Should the direct route from Camden to Alexandria be adopted, numerous sawmills will spring up along the line above Alexandria.

A Watch in a Shirt-stud.

A watchmaker in Newcastle, Pa., says a Pittsburg paper, has completed a set of three gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt-bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above, and the hands are set by turning the one below. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the liliputian machine is that it works with a pendulum, like a clock, and the pendulum will act with ease and accuracy in whatever position the timepiece is placed, even if it be turned upside down.

A NEVADA STORY.

The Strange Tree That Got Mad and Made Itself Utterly Disagreeable.

A gentleman of this place has a tree which is a species of acacia. It was grown from a seed brought from Australia. The tree is now a sapling some eight feet in height, and it is in full foliage and growing rapidly. It is leguminous and very distinctly shows the characteristics of the mimosa, or sensitive plant. Regularly every evening, about the time the "chickens go to roost," the tree goes to roost. The leaves fold together, and the ends of the tender twigs coil themselves up like the tail of a well-conditioned pig. After one of the twigs has been stroked or handled the leaves move uneasily and are in a sort of mild commotion for a minute or more. All this was known about the tree, but it was only yesterday that it was discovered that the tree has in it much more of life and feeling that it had ever before been credited with. The tree being in quite a small pot, one which it was fast outgrowing, it was thought best to give it one of much larger size. Yesterday afternoon the tree was transferred to its new quarters. It resented the operation of its removal to the best of its ability. Arriving at his residence about the time the tree had been transplanted, the gentleman found the house in a grand coummotion. On asking what was up, he was told that they had transplanted the tree according to orders and the operation had "made it very mad." Hardly had it been placed in its new quarters before the leaves began to stand up in all directions like the hair on the tail of an angry cat, and soon the whole plant was in a quiver. This could have been endured, but at the same time it gave out an odor most pungent and sickening—just such a smell as is given off by rattlesnakes and many other kinds of snakes in summer when teased. This odor so filled the house and was so sicking that it was found necessary to open he doors and windows. It was fully an hour before the plant calmed down and folded its leaves in peace. It would probably not have given up the fight even then had it not been that its time for going to roost had arrived. It is probably needless to add that the whole household now stand in not a little awe of the plant as being a thing more animal (or reptile) than vegetable.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Opposites in Matrimony.

Theodore Parker wrote: Young people marry their opposites in temperament and general character and such marriages are generally good ones. They do it instinctively. The young man does not say, "My black eyes require to be wed with blue and my over-vehemence requires to be a little modified with somewhat of dullness and reserve." When these opposites come together to be wed they do not know it, but each thinks the other just like himself. Old people never marry their opposites; they marry their similars and from calculation. Each of these two arrangements is very proper. In their long journey these opposites will fall out by the way a great many times, and charm the other back again, and by and by they will be agreed as to the place they will go to, and the road they will go by, and both become reconciled. The man will be nobler and larger for being associated with so much humanity unlike himself, and she will be a nobler woman for having manhood beside her, that seeks to correct her deficiencies and supply her with what she lacks, if the diversity be not too great, and if there be real generosity and love in their hearts to begin with. The old bridegroom, having a much shorter journey to make, must associate himself with one like himself. A perfect and complete marriage is, perhaps, as rare as perfect personal beauty. Men and women are married fractionally, now a small fraction, then a large fraction. Very few are married totally, and they only, I think, after some forty or fifty years of gradual approach and experiment. Such a large and sweet fruit is a complete marriage, that it needs a very long summer to ripen in and then a long winter to mellow and season. But, a real, happy marriage of love and judgment between a noble man and woman is one of the things so very handsome that, if the sun were as the Greek poets fabled, a god, he might stop the world in order to feast his eyes with such a spectacle.

History of Glass.

In the year 676 A. D., "Messengers were sent out," according to Bede, from Wearmouth, England, to Gaul, France, to fetch makers of glass (artificers?) "who were at this time unknown in England, that they might glaze the windows of the church, with the cloisters and dining-rooms." Bede adds that "they taught the English nation their handicraft, which was well adapted for inclosing the lanterns of the church and for the vessels required for various uses." About this time, Archbishop Wilfred of York "filled with glass" the windows of the cathedral, previously "open to the weather," and "such glass," says one, "as permitted the sun to shine through," from which it may be inferred that glass was made that was impenetrable to the sun's rays. It was recorded, in connection with this cathedral, that "great astonishment was excited, and superstitious agency suspected, when the moon and stars were seen through a material which excluded the inclemency of the weather." Still, the adoption of glass was slow; for in 1214 Robert de Lindesay, abbot of Peterborough, employed glass "in beautifying thirty of the windows of his monastery, previously stuffed with straw to keep out the wind and rain," and for some generations later the domestic windows of England were not furnished with glass, but lattice. When glass windows were first introduced, they were not fixtures, but were regarded as movable chattels. In 1599 Lord Coke, in the common pleas, adjudged that "glass annexed to window frames by nails, or in any other manner, could not be removed, for without glass it was no perfect house."

It Cured Him.

When I was a boy of about nine, a servant of my father's put a pipe into my mouth, assuring me that to smoke would make a man of me. I puffed away most vigorously, and perserved till I became sick and fell on the floor. I have never smoked since. In much the same way I was cured of hero worship. When I was a college youth I ventured one day to call on a man of some eminence to whom I had been introduced. He received me with smiles and compliments, and as I left his presence I was ready to proclaim him the most gentlemanly man I had ever met with; but after I went out I lingered at the door a moment to determine whether I should call on another great man who lived near, and I overheard the polite gentleman I had left call his servant to administer to him the most terrible scolding I had ever listened to in my life for letting in that stupid, impudent stripling. This cured me of hero worship and of interviewing great men. Since that date I have at times gone to a distinguished man's house with letters of introduction, and turned at the door for fear of what might come.

The hardest thing for any man to do is to practically encourage one who wishes to reform. Once down let him stay there is the general motto. When a man falls, says the proverb, everybody tries to run over him.

SUNDAY READING.

In the Desert With God.

In these days of hurry and bustle we find ourselves face to face with a terrible danger; and it is this—no time to be alone with God. The world, in these last days, is running fast; we live in what is called "the age of progress;" and "You know we must keep pace with the times." So the world says. But this spirit of the world has not confined itself to the world. It is alas! to be found among the saints of God. And what is the result? The result is —no time to be alone with God; and this is immediately followed by no inclination to be alone with God. And what next? Surely the question does not need an answer. Can there be any condition more deplorable than the condition of a child of God who has no inclination to be alone with his Father?

This "desert life," as many may call it, is of an importance and cannot be over-valued. And, as if with a trumpet, we would sound it in the ears of brethren. Let us turn to the pages of God's own book; for we can turn nowhere else if we are seeking light on this or any other subject. On scanning its precious pages, we find that the men of God—God's mighty men—were those who had been in "the school of God," as it has been called; and His school was simply thus: "In the desert alone with Himself." It was there they got their teaching. Far removed from the din and bustle of the haunts of men—distant alike from human eye and ear—there they met alone with God; there they were equipped for the battle. And when the time came that they stood forth in public service for God, their faces were not ashamed—nay, they had faces as lions; they were bold and fearless, yea, and victorious for God; for the battle had been won already in the desert alone with Him.—*London Christian.*

Religious News and Notes.

A house-going pastor makes a church-going people.

The Church of England possesses pecuniary means that would be fairly represented by $1,000,000,000.

The sum of $500,000 is to be raised in Liverpool, England, for the purpose of building fifteen new Episcopal churches in that city.

On the issue of the Revised New Testament in London, the dense crowds at the distribution offices were so eager that traffic in the streets was almost stopped. At the close of the week over 3,000,000 copies had been sold. The revision does not meet with anything like the favor in England that it does in this country.

The Reformed Dutch church has, it appears, from official reports, 507 churches, 553 ministers, 43,978 families, 80,572 communicants and 30,499 non-baptized communicants. During the year 2,730 were received on confession, and 1,967 by certificate. The total amount of contributions was $1,090,857

Four hundred and fifty missionaries in London last year made 3,143,801 visits, distributed 17,569 Bibles and portions of Scripture, and 4,004,612 tracts, received 2,188 new communicants, restored to communion 364, reclaimed 2,508 drunkards, rescued 500 fallen women, induced 5,746 to attend public worship and sent 3,563 children to school.

The Presbyterian assembly of Wales reports 118,251 members against 58,813 in 1851, with upward of 100,000 adherents and 163,373 Sunday scholars. The denomination has to-day 1,334 chapels and preaching stations, and 957 ministers ordained and non-ordained. As many as 7,300 people were received into membership last year. The income was £157,348.

It is stated as part of the results of the revival in Indianapolis that at the close of eleven weeks the total of conversions is 2,200, and that 650 have risen for prayers. In Roberts Park church the conversions have reached 1,089, and 3,600 have been at the altar. Sixteen churches are now open for meetings, and many say that the revival has but just begun.

Portugal.

The Portugal of the geography and the library had long before charmed our imagination, and we find her, on more intimate acquaintance, showing fascinating hints of her romantic history. Heiress alike of the Roman and the Saracen, she has old heirlooms from both sides of the house to interest the antiquary. The bull-ring is all that is left of the Coliseum, but Moorish fountains and antique glazed tiles that match those of the Alhambra are only single jewels in the unbroken parure handed down from the Moslem.

A tiny country, occupying, like the island of England, a mere spot upon the atlas, we remembered that in the fifteenth century her possessions stretched, as those of England do now, over all the world. While Columbus was pursuing his studies, Prince Henry the Navigator established his observatory on the lonely shores of Algarve, and gathered the young nobles to his school of navigation. Through the century that followed, the bread cast upon the waters poured back to Portugal. The Azores, Madeira, and the golden sands of Guinea were made her own; Bartolomeu Diaz doubled the Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama discovered India, Magellan made the first voyage around the world, and Brazil was made a Portuguese colony. As in Egypt, after the conquerors the building dynasty, so in Portugal, Dom Manuel the fortunate built his pyramids in Belem, Alcobaco and Batalha, scattering the wealth of the newly acquired colonies with reckless, improvident hand, as who should say, "After us the deluge." And the deluge came—a flood of bigotry and persecution, which speedily swept away the prosperity of the country. Portugal's fall may be traced directly to the Jesuits, for they brought in the Inquisition, which hunted the Jews, the bankers of the country, from the land; they preached the crusade that led Dom Sebastian, the Regretted, to his disastrous expedition into Africa, and left the country an easy prey to the Spaniard, while the Dutch seized their colonies.

Recent Postoffice Rules.

Feather beds are non-mailable.

Eggs must be sent when new.

A pair of onions will go for two scents.

Ink bottles must be corked when sent by mail.

Over three pounds of real estate are not transmissible.

Parties are compelled to lick their own postage stamps and envelopes; the postmaster cannot be compelled to do this.

An arrangement has been perfected by which letters without postage will be immediately forwarded—to the dead letter office.

Parties are earnestly requested not to send postal cards with money orders inclosed, as large sums are frequently lost in that way.

Nitro-glycerine must be forwarded at risk of sender. If it should blow up in the postmaster's hands he cannot be held responsible.

When letters are received bearing no direction, the parties for whom they are intended will please signify the fact to the postmaster, that he may at once forward.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A spot on the sun seen with the naked eye in 1843 was 77,000 miles in diameter.

Salt crystallizes in colorless transparent cubes, soluble in three parts of water.

Zinc, if beaten out into thin leaves, will take fire readily from a common paper.

The internal nucleus of the earth can lose little heat outwardly, by reason of the bad conductivity of the rocks.

All living beings are made of cells, each of which is too small to be seen by the naked eye. The living cell is a little closed sac filled with liquid.

At the rate at which coral reefs are known to increase, the total age of those surrounding Florida is calculated at 135,000, and that of some human remains found in them at 10,000 years.

Attentive examination has proved that when the waves of the sea strike a shingle (pebble) beach at the rate of less than seven per minute the shingle is disappearing, but when the beat is nine or over an accumulative action goes on.

In the roasting of coffee Dr. O. Bornheimer finds three principal products—solid fatty acids, caffeine, and caffeol, a heavy oil which turns yellow after having been exposed to the air, and which is the vehicle of the peculiar aroma of coffee.

Japanese cement is made by mixing powdered rice with a little cold water, and then gradually adding boiling water until the desired consistency is acquired, care being taken to keep it stirred. Lastly, boil for one minute in a clean saucepan. This cement is very strong and nearly colorless.

The principal vegetable substances used in the adulteration of coffee are chicory, beet-root, carrot, figs, corn, malt, etc. A simple method of testing coffee for a mixture of chicory is to shake it with water. If pure it remains floating for an hour together, whereas chicory sinks.

The Small Boy.

The small boy of the period is regarded with suspicious eyes by all mankind. The singular fatality which attends him, leading him into endless scrapes and difficulties, instead of awakening sympathy for his misfortunes, subjects him to taunts and jeers. He is the butt of the professional paragrapher, who, screening himself in a cowardly way behind the great fact that the small boy does not or cannot read, makes him a target for his heartless gibes. Is it the small boy's fault that he is small? Would he not, if he could, add a cubit, yea two, to his stature? Is it his fault that he is a boy, and that, being one, he perforce looks with scorn on the young of his species who belong to the other sex? Mankind and womankind of the grown-up sort are leagued against him. Shall he be denied the right of self-defense? What wonder if he occasionally avenges himself? His life is one of hardships and disappointments. Is it not he who must run all the household errands? Is it not he who, far from ever owning a new suit of clothes, must be forever taking, in lieu thereof, cast-off suits which his elder brothers have out-grown? Is it any wonder that he hates them with a whole heart's loathing? Is it to be wondered that, purposely and with a certain degree of malice, he rends and tears them in his boisterous sports—that he grows up with a deep-rooted aversion to women as tailors? Thus are sown the seeds of crime, and the small boy grows to manhood at war with all "grown-ups," and with a determination thereafter to set as marked an example of extravagance as his enforced wearing of second-hand raiment has been one of economy. True, the small boy has his faults—exasperating ones, too; but we are inclined to think the little citizen is more sinned against than sinning.

Wolves.

I have seen wolves show more boldness in the pursuit of dogs—their favorite food, according to my experience—than on any other occasion. Setters and retrievers are frequently snapped up within a hundred yards of the sportsman, and in broad daylight, when shooting in thick forest; and wolves will prowl round the villages at night, and come right into small towns after howling puppies. The peasants seldom show fear of them, and an old woman I knew ran out once, in the lightest of garments, on a bitterly cold night, only armed with a piece of tin and a stick with which she struck it, shouting loudly to drive off three marauders who howled under her window, whither they had come in the hopes of finding her dogs outside. Some watch-dogs, however, know their enemies, and defend themselves most bravely; and I saw a big mongrel Newfoundland that showed honorable scars gained in sanguinary fights with wolves. One fine morning I met a young wolf trotting down the high road in such a peaceful, inoffensive manner that I took him for a large dog, and so lost my chance of a shot by not getting behind covert in time.

History of the Old Red Cent.

As the old "red cent" has now passed out of sight, like the "old oaken bucket," its history is a matter of sufficient interest for preservation. The cent was first proposed by Robert Morris, and was named by Jefferson two years later. It made its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent instead of the head of Washington the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French Liberty. The chain on the reverse side was displaced by the olive wreath of peace; but the French Liberty was short lived, and so was her portrait on our cent. The next head or figure that succeeded this—the staid, classic dame with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly affected by the lapse of time.

[New York Union.]

Did Him Good.

Mr. Charles H. Bauer, editor of the above paper, and Notary Public, in a late issue mentions the following: Patrick Kenny, Esq., some time ago, suffered much from rheumatism and tried almost every means to rid himself of this painful evil, but in vain. He was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which he did so successfully that all pain has left him, and he is as healthy and strong as ever before. Mr. Kenny is an enthusiastic advocate of St. Jacobs Oil, and it has done him good.

Mrs. Millas, whose beautiful face has become familiar through the picture of the "Huguenot Lovers" was one of the Grey sisters of Perth, who were commonly called the "fair maids of Perth." She was a slender, blonde-haired girl, but is now described as fat, fair and forty, the mother of grown daughters.

[Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.]

We never saw any one joyous when suffering from pain—neuralgia for instance. In relation to this malady Mr. George Guyatt, Prop. Guyett House, thus informed our representative: I have used St Jacobs Oil for neuralgia, and can confidently recommend it to any one similarly affected.

He that eateth more than he ought maketh more disease than he can cure.

Well Worth Reading.

Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed let them try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

Mme. Gerster deserves to be chronicled as a heroine. She stood on deck and coolly faced the kisses that 200 pursuing women thrust upon her and her baby as she sailed from New York, en route for Bologna.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

A California millionaire, who has rented one of the best cottages at a fashionable seaside resort, was only a few years ago a street car conductor in San Francisco. Did he make all this money on the road?

Has Everything Failed You?

Then try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The *Figaro* states that of twenty marriages in the higher and middle classes in Paris, five of them are the work of professional marriage agents.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases a Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Spring and Summer Diet.

Green fruit and bad vegetables, which are particularly plentiful at this season of the year, almost invariably disorder the stomach and superinduce Cramps, Cholera Morbus, and what is worse, Diarrhea and Chronic Dysentery. People who desire to preserve their health should be exceedingly careful about their diet at this season, and at no time should they be without a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, the safest, surest and speediest remedy for all troubles of the stomach or bowels. All druggists sell it.

"MESSRS. WHITE & BURDICK, Druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.: I can recommend ELY'S CREAM BALM to relieve all persons suffering with Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from the same complaints; have had great relief by using the Balm. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely have been cured. T. Kenney, Dry Goods Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y., September 6, 1880."

"I have been a sufferer for years with Catarrh, and under a physician's treatment for over a year; have tried a number of 'sure cure' remedies and obtained no relief. I was advised to try Ely's Cream Balm. It gave me immediate relief. I believe I am now entirely cured. G. S. Davis, First National Bank, Elizabeth, N. J., August 14, 1879." Druggists' price, 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if it resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

VEGETINE is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Murder will out, so will the fact that CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair renewer and restorer, is the best preparation ever invented and excels all other hair dressings.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	9¾	@	11¾
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals	5½	@	7¾
Sheep	4	@	5½
Lambs	5¾	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	6½	@	6½
Dressed, city	8	@	8
Flour—Ex. State, com. to fancy	5 03	@	6 50
Western, good to fancy	5 30	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 23½	@	1 30
No. 1 White	1 28½	@	1 28½
Rye—State	1 06	@	1 08¼
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	55	@	57½
Southern Yellow	63½	@	63½
Oats—White State	42½	@	45½
Mixed Western	40	@	42
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	85	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 15	@	1 20
Hops—State, 1880	12	@	23
Wool—Medium Combing	45	@	48
Pork—Mess, old, for export,	16 00	@	16 00
Lard—City Steam	10 85	@	10 90
Refined	11 20	@	11 20
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7¼
Refined	8¼	@	8¼
Butter—State Creamery, *new*	18	@	21
Dairy	12	@	16
Western Im. Creamery	14	@	17
Factory	10	@	16
Cheese—State Factory, *new*	7	@	10¼
Skims	2	@	6
Western	6	@	9¾
Eggs—State and Penn	17½	@	18

BUFFALO.

Steers—Extra	6 00	@	6 25
Lambs—Western	5 00	@	5 50
Sheep—Western	4 80	@	5 00
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 15	@	6 20
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 25	@	1 25
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	51¼	@	51¼
Oats—Extra White	37	@	38
Rye—State	1 20	@	1 25
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	40	@	43
Unwashed "	28	@	29

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Dressed weight	7¾	@	9
Sheep	5	@	7
Lambs	5½	@	8¼
Hogs, Northern	7¾	@	8

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	5 50	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 22¾	@	1 26¼
Rye—State	90	@	90
Corn—State Yellow	57½	@	58
Oats—Mixed	33⅞	@	39
Butter—Creamery Extra	22	@	23
Cheese—New York Full Cream	10¼	@	10¼
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7
Refined	8½	@	8½

BOSTON.

Beef—Western Mess	10 25	@	10 75
Hogs—Live	6¾	@	7¼
Hogs—City Dressed	8¾	@	8¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	13 00	@	13 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	7 00	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	60	@	62
Oats—Extra White	48	@	51
Rye—State	1 20	@	1 25
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	40	@	43
Unwashed "	28	@	29

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Reliable Evidence.

Vegetine

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over 30 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH & APPETITE.

Vegetine

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

H. R. TULDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

The English papers are lamenting that old hamlets and towns are passing out of existence, and the people rapidly emigrating to the great centers of industry—the cities.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

WILLIAM J. COUGHLIN, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts,